preserved, but if it be removed, there must either be applied Arnica cerate spread on linen or a freshly prepared thick solution of gum Arabic.†

Catarrh of the Respiratory organs, *of the Nose, Throat, Windpipe, Bronchus and ramifications.* By the term Catarrh is signified an increased secretion of mucus from the membrane which lines the above organs. The Catarrh may be Acute or Chronic, and either with or without fever. Its most common cause is chill.

A. *Catarrh of the Nose, Cold in the Head.* In an *Acute* attack the chief remedy is **Aconitum,** see p. 88.

Arsenicum, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful given every two hours, if the discharge be watery, and the nose and lips are excoriated by the discharge.

Mercurius, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful given every four hours if there be secretion of whitish mucus which dries and forms thin crusts in the nostrils and if the entire nose is swollen and inflamed.

Hepar sulphuris, given as Mercurius, if the nostrils are ulcerated and the discharge yellowish or mixed with blood.

Chronic Cold in the Head requires

Natrum muriaticum, a quantity of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue or five pilules dissolved in water and taken in the morning, for watery discharge which sometimes ceases for an hour at a time, the nose meanwhile feeling as if plugged.

Silicea, given as Natrum mur., in chronic cold in the head from suppressed perspiration of the feet.

Pulsatilla, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken three times a day, if it be sometimes accompanied by bleeding at the nose.

Hepar sulphuris, given as Natr. mur., when there is discharge of matter with ulceration of the nostrils.

Besides the above there may be required Mercurius solubilis, Nux vomica, Iodum, Sulphur, Phosphorus and Calcarea carbonica, the latter being especially useful for cold in the head with tendency to the formation of *Polypus in the Nose,* in which case triturations of Teucrium and of Pyrogallic acid are often usefully snuffed up the nostril.

B. *Catarrh of the Windpipe* usually appears from extension of Cold in the Head, and, similarly to it, may be either with or without pain. Sometimes it arises from over exertion of the

† See "The External application of over 40 remedies in homœopathic use, Arnica, Calendula, etc., and their employment in various preparations in the treatment of Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dislocations, etc." Price 9d. The Homœopathic Central Pharmacy, Leipzig.

B. Jugal Kishore Jain; Mukhtar
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THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC INDICATOR.

DISEASES AND THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

MATERIA MEDICA.

HISTORY OF HAHNEMANN AND HOMŒOPATHY.

TRANSLATED ~~FROM THE~~ GERMAN

J. FOSTER, M.D.

SECOND EDITION

LEIPZIG:
Dr. WILLMAR SCHWABE
THE HOMŒOPATHIC CENTRAL PHARMACY
5 QUERSTRASSE.
1902

voice, as with clergymen, singers, etc. Besides rawness and irritation in the the throat, accompanied by cough of varying character, the voice becomes affected, being in some cases hoarse and in others entirely suppressed.

The first remedy on the appearance of fever is **Aconitum,** taken as directed for Chill, which see. Then:

Belladonna, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours, for dry, spasmodic cough with pain in the throat.

Mercurius solubilis, every four hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules given as Belladonna, for thick, hoarse voice, burning irritation in the throat, dry cough and perspiration which is unattended by relief.

Chamomilla, given as Belladonna, for hoarseness with harsh, scraping cough, especially in children.

Other remedies, less frequently indicated, are Pulsatilla, Nux vomica and Hepar. See also COUGH. Hoarseness after much use of the voice requires a single dose of **Arnica,** of five drops or five pilules dissolved in water.

Chronic Catarrh of the Windpipe it is not advisable to treat in domestic use, for the varied forms under which it appears it is difficult for the layman to distinguish. The chief remedy is **Hepar sulphuris** taken twice daily; besides this are Phosphorus, Carbo vegetabilis, Iodum, Mercurius solubilis, Calcarea carbonica, etc.

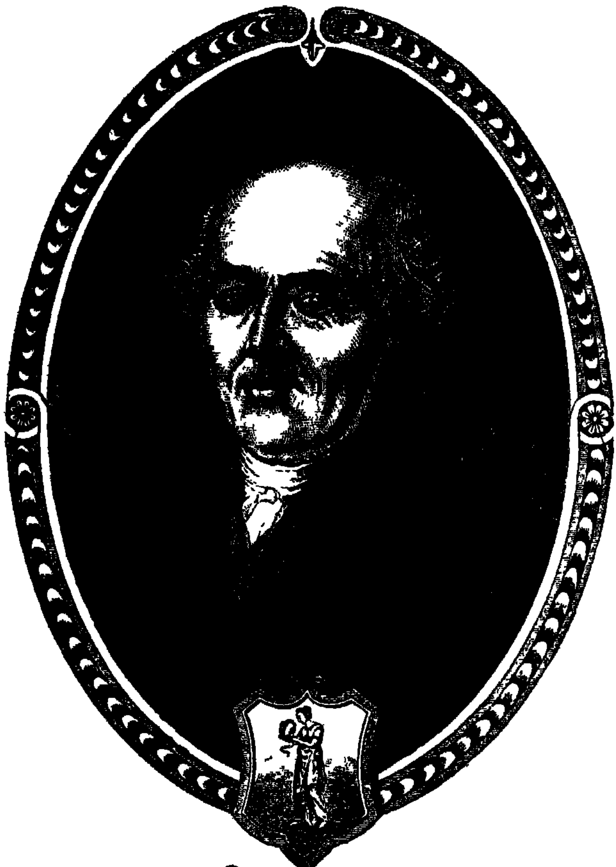
C. *Bronchial Catarrh. Bronchitis* appears in an Acute form, as after chill, from breathing impure air, or the dust of certain deleterious substances, etc.; it also sets in as an accompaniment of measles, typhus, etc. The Chronic form follows the acute, and especially in faulty conditions of the circulation and particularly those of the lungs.

Acute Bronchial Catarrh, whether with or without fever, begins with dry cough, feeling of pressure and soreness in the chest, and irritation under the breast bone. The expectoration is chiefly transparent and uncoloured, but later on is whitish yellow and frothy. In favourable cases the complaint lasts from one to two weeks and recovery is attended with profuse perspiration and sediment in the urine. If fever is present **Aconitum** should be chiefly employed, see CHILL, or else begin with

Belladonna, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours if the skin is hot and there is a tendency to perspiration; or if the cough is very dry and troublesome and is not attended with much expectoration.

Bryonia, given as Belladonna where there is much difficulty of breathing.

Mercurius solubilis, every two hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea given dry on the tongue, or five pilules



Samuel Hahnemann

dissolved in water and taken as Belladonna, if there be also stomach disturbance or diarrhœa.

Antimonium tartaricum, given as Mercurius, when there is considerable rattling of phlegm on the chest, with difficulty of breathing, and if the cough does not sufficiently aid expectoration.

For other remedies see COUGH; and it is important to remember that Acute Bronchitis with fever readily develops into Acute Inflammation of the Lungs in children and in old persons. With children, the ingress is marked by characteristic physical signs, which the physician ascertains by examination of the chest, together with great difficulty of breathing, dilated nostrils and rise of temperature. With old persons, there are long continued attacks of coughing without expectoration, increased difficulty of breathing and great debility. Antimonium tart. and Phosphorus are here the chief remedies.

An especial form of Acute Bronchial Catarrh which appears in an Epidemic form, so that many persons in the same locality are attacked at the same time is

Influenza. It is accompanied by stomach and bowel disturbance and usually lasts from four to six weeks, producing a great amount of weakness, so that though the patient does not succumb to the disorder, it is usually a long time before he thoroughly recovers. With the above mentioned remedies, especially with **Belladonna** and **Bryonia,** much benefit is to be obtained, and, besides them, **Rhus toxicodendron** and **Arsenicum,** and with severe attacks on the lungs, **Phosphorus** and **Antimonium tart.**

Chronic Bronchitis can only be handled by a layman if the aid of a homœopathic physician is unobtainable; and the indications for treatment must then be sought in the larger homœopathic treatises. It is accompanied by important changes in the mucous membrane of the bronchus and of the structure of the lung.

Acute Catarrh of the air-passages always requires a warm atmosphere, in any case within the house, and rest in bed during fever. Persons accustomed to take cold should wear woollen clothing next the skin, and woollen stockings and good stout boots; felt or woollen boots with leathern borders are very suitable; attempts to inure the body by cold frictions should only be made by permission of the physician, or more harm than good may result. After Acute Catarrh great caution should be used in going into the open air.

Chilblains. The first remedy is **Arnica,** three or four drops or three or four pilules taken each morning and evening in watery solution, and where Arnica cannot be borne externally, friction should be made with Petroleum spirit, which in some cases is preferable from the beginning. Broken Chilblains

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require internally **Arsenicum**, similarly to Arnica, and externally, dressings of Chilblain Cerate (Unguentum oxygenatum), after the sore has been cleansed in a lukewarm bath with soap and water.

Chill. The first and best medicine on taking chill, with shivering and feverishness, is always **Aconitum**. Employed early, this is by itself the master remedy to prevent a vast number of diseases which have their origin in chill. The dose is five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a table-sponful taken every three or four hours.

Cholera. Asiatic Cholera. This disorder runs an extremely rapid course, a person who has been in apparently sound health a few hours before being, suddenly attacked by violent diarrhœa occuring every five or ten minutes, which consists at first of motions proper to the bowel, but liquid, and later on gruel-like and watery. At the same time, insurmountable vomiting sets in, with pain at the stomach, tormenting thirst and suppression of urine. From the abstraction of water from the blood, the pulse becomes small, imperceptible at the wrist and suppressed; the skin gets marble-white and covered with cold sweat; violent cramp of the calves, toes and fingers sets in, the voice fails, and the patient often dies before the doctor can reach him.

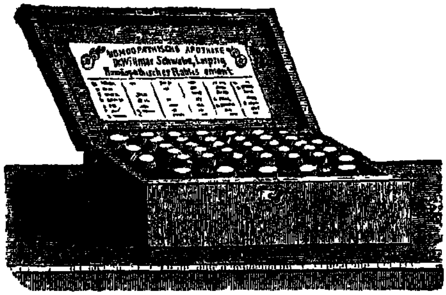
The homœopathic treatment of Cholera has always been followed by better results than any other mode and especially if it be commenced early. The chief remedy is

Camphora, for stiffness of the limbs, bluish colour and icy coldness of the face and hands, burning heat in the throat and the region of the stomach, cramp in the calves, extreme anguish and depression. The earlier Camphor is given, the more certain is its action, and there are few cases known which have ended fatally where it has been given within the first few hours of the attack. It has been often asserted that it is only useful in the last stage of Cholera, but this appears to be an error, for an Italian homœopathic physician, Dr. Rubini, of Naples, has cured numerous cases with it in the second and third stages. The **Strong Tincture of Camphor**, which is also called **Rubini's Camphor**, is prepared only by homœopathic druggists, and is given, in very dangerous cases, in frequently repeated, strong doses, as two or three drops of this tincture on sugar every five or ten minutes, or in a teaspoonful of hot and strongly sweetened water (but not in the form of pilules), until perspiration sets in; and when this appears, the patient is saved.

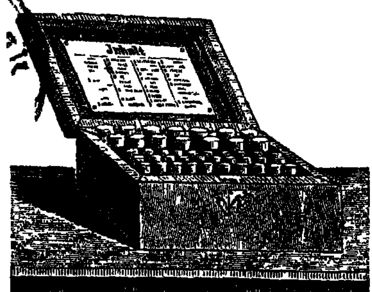
Veratrum album, every quarter hour five drops or pilules dissolved in water, is the chief remedy in milder cases of Cholera, with sudden, violent attacks of vomiting and diarrhœa, with icy coldness of the body, great weakness, cramp of the

Notice.

Medicine Chests containing the Remedies prescribed in the **"Homœopathic Domestic Indicator"** are provided by the **Homœopathic Central Pharmacy** of **Dr. Willmar Schwabe** at **Leipzig** at the following prices



1) Medicine Chests containing 50 Remedies in Tinctures and Triturations — those most commonly used in Bottles of 15 and 25 grams — together with 2 External Tinctures, a copy of the **"Homœopathic Domestic Indicator"** and a Bottle of the Tincture of Camphor in a Tin Case separately Price £ 1/7/—



2) Medicine Chests containing 50 Remedies in Pilules or in Globules — the Chief Remedies in Tube FF (3 grams) — together with a copy of the **"Homœopathic Domestic Indicator"** and a separate case containing 4 External Tinctures Price £ 1/—/6

1 gram = 15½ grains. 30 grams = 1 ounce.

PREFACE.

In the following pages every indication essential to the beginner in Homœopathy is supplied, and on the mastery of this information he will find himself enabled to proceed to the study of the larger works on the subject Writing for the educated layman, this fact with be duly appreciated by any physician into whose hands the book may fall

NOTE BY TRANSLATOR.

In presenting the accompanying work on domestic Homœopathy in an English dress, it gives me much pleasure to pronounce it thoroughly sound and to add my recommendation of it as based on the teachings of Hahnemann.

10 St. George's Road,
Eccleston Square, London

J. Foster, M.D.

Contents.

A. Signs and Symptoms of Disease.

The indications of disease are of two kinds those which the invalid himself feels and which he describes to his physician, and those which the physician himself observes

The commencement of disease is either sudden or gradual, and, in both cases, its course is known as *acute* if it be rapid, or *chronic* if it be of long duration Febrile diseases are usually acute The termination of disease is either in complete or partial recovery, or in death. Death results either from paralysis of the heart or brain, or, especially with disorders of the throat and chest, from suffocation

Investigation of disease is exact observation of the sick, of the state of the functions impaired and of the secretions. The mode of examination is to notice first the general aspect, next the mental and bodily condition and the position in bed, and then the expression of the face After this, the breathing must be observed, whether it be symmetrical and deep, and if regular or irregular, and if the patient breathe through the mouth or the nose, whether the breath smells unpleasantly, if there be cough, and, if so, whether it be dry or accompanied by expectoration, and, with this, the frequency of the breathing must be investigated, that of newly-born infants being in health 44 times in a minute, from the first to the fifth year 26 times, from the fifteenth to the twentieth year 20 times, and with persons in mid-life and in old age 16 times. Following this, the action of the skin must be enquired into, together with its condition and appearance, if pale, denoting poverty of blood, dirty white, in dropsy, earthy, in cases of cancer, yellow, in disorders of the liver, grey, from heart disease. The temperature of the body must also be ascertained, and this is usually taken in the arm-pit, that in health being 98° 4 Fahr, in moderate fever 101° to 102° and in high fever 104° or higher The healtly pulse, felt at the wrist, is, in children of a year old, from 110 to 120 beats a minute. at two years 90 to 115 at three years 80 to 100, at seven years 72 to 90, at twelve years 70, at puberty 80 to 85, in adult life 70 to 80 and in

old age 60 to 65. The pulse is accelerated by excitement, so that it should not be counted on first entering a sick room If it be hard and rapid, and the temperature of the body raised. it is usually one of the first signs of inflammation of an important organ, and especially if it be found on enquiry that there have been rigors If the patient can converse intelligently, information must be carefully obtained of him respecting any previous illnesses as well as the present, the part affected, the presumed seat of the disorder, must then be examined, and the secretions

B. Choice of Remedies.

The correct selection of a medicine is, in every case, dependent on accurate recognition of the symptoms present The layman, in the absence of the educated skill and experience of the physician, must search carefully for what were the first appearances of disturbed health, and, if possible, from what causes they arose, and, in examining the present state, the conditions which aggravate or relieve must also be observed Comparison must then be made under the respective headings in the list of disorders, and the remedy selected

C. The Dose.

The homœopathist employs his remedies in the potentized form so that no injury should easily arise from too large a dose of the drug, and, for the same reason, administers no more than five drops or pilules at a time The employment of a number or mixture of remedies is not required in homœopathy, but an affinity between the medicine prescribed and the morbid conditions present. If the remedy administered does not stand in this relationship, the potentized drug exerts no action, but it also does no harm The selection of the remedy is thus ever the chief object If the choice has been carefully made, the potency, as for example, the 3rd or 4th, is a subordinate matter, it is sometimes, but not always, almost immaterial whether the lower triturations and solutions or the higher pilules are given, but the first should have the preference in certain contagious diseases.

Mother Tinctures should neither be employed by the layman internally nor kept in his case of internal medicines The physician makes use of them in certain cases, but they are in his hands a two-edged sword if he employs them according to homœopathic principles, for a remedy which has produced

effects in a healthy person similar to those it is desired to remove in disease, will, if given in the mother tincture, certainly tend to aggravate the disorder And the later experience of Hahnemann as regards diminution of the dose and its consequent potentization has been confirmed by practice ever since

Solutions or **Fluid Potencies,** sometimes called *Tinctures* These are in no way more effectual the nearer they are to the mother tinctures, for with many remedies the opposite condition exists, the especial action of the drug being first obtained by its being potentized Many, in fact, can only be employed in solution from the 1st to the 4th potencies The dose of a solution in chronic diseases is for adults three to five drops in a tablespoonful of water once or twice a day In acute disorders five drops should be added to from six to ten tablespoonfuls of water and well stirred, and a tablespoonful taken every one or two hours Children, in chronic cases, only require one drop in a tea or tablespoonful of water daily, and, in acute, three drops in six tablespoonfuls of water, of which a teaspoonful should be given every one or two hours. If in the course of a day any portion of the solution in water remains untaken, it is apt to become impaired and should then be thrown away.

Pilules, which are pellets of sugar of milk saturated with the medicine and then dried, are similar in their action to Solutions, they are useful when travelling and also for children, as the taste of the spirits of wine is usually objectionable to them The dose for adults and children is, in chronic diseases, from two to four pilules daily, either dry on the tongue or dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, in acute diseases, five pilules in six to ten tablespoonfuls of water and one given every one or two hours for an adult, and for children a teaspoonful Any portion of the solution remaining at the end of the day should be thrown away. **Globules** are a small form of pilules and are not now in much use in England **Tablets** are small lozenges of sugar of milk, and are convenient for carrying in the pocket to saturate with the required drops of a dose of a Solution, or they may be saturated beforehand similarly to Pilules.

Powders are the **Triturations** of medicinal substances for homœopathic use, and, in the lower potencies, as 1, 3 and 6, they are not usually soluble in spirit, and hence cannot be given in the form of pilules in these potencies They are, in these potencies, equally insoluble in water, but may be administered to adults in chronic diseases once daily, the bulk of a coffee berry being placed dry on the tongue and followed in two minutes by a mouthful of water, in acute cases, a dose is given every two hours The dose for children is about a fourth part of that for adults and is given at similar intervals

A. DISEASES

AND

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Ague. Intermittent Fever consists of paroxysms of fever having cold, hot and sweating stages, and which return after one, two or three days, and are hence known as quotidian, tertian and quartan. In the intervals the patient is comparatively well This disorder especially occurs in low-lying regions where there is standing water or marshy ground, and it is often very difficult to treat, demanding a thorough acquaintance with the Materia Medica to handle successfully The customary allopathic practice of using quinine, does not, in many cases, cure, and the complaint returns after a longer or shorter time, besides which, the immoderate use of quinine produces much discomfort and derangement of health, whereas the properly selected homœopathic remedy attacks the complaint at its seat, and, as seen in innumerable cases, effects a cure without resulting disturbances of any kind In making a selection from the following principal remedies, it should be noted that the choice especially lies in the observation of coldness, heat, perspiration, thirst and their respective conditions The selected remedy should be given in the intervals of the fever, as noted at p 6

Arsenicum. Chill without thirst, burning heat with violent thirst, frequent but small quantities being drank, perspiration is either entirely absent, or it first appears long after the heat, great weakness and prostration The attack appears either daily or every third or fourth day

Bryonia. Violent chill with thirst, heat with thirst, after the heat, intermission of pain, before the paroxysm, headache and giddiness, or loathing of food, nausea and vomiting. The attack either appears daily or on the third day.

China. Chill and heat without thirst, thirst between chill and heat, thirst following heat and immediately succeeded by perspiration. Especially suited to fever of low lying and marshy districts The paroxysm either appears daily or on the third day.

Ipecacuanha. Slight chill with thirst; great heat, usually without thirst, perspiration sometimes absent, sometimes present, before and during the attacks, nausea, vomiting and other stomach disturbances with aggravation towards evening. The attack appears daily or on the third day.

Nux vomica. Cold and heat, sometimes slight, sometimes severe, with thirst for beer; perspiration following heat, but sometimes entirely absent; especially suited to persons subject to constipation and piles, and to those who lead a sedentary life and undergo mental strain, or are habituated to strong drinks. The attack appears either daily or on the third day, and usually in the afternoon, evening or night.

Pulsatilla. Chill without thirst, heat with thirst, perspiration with the heat or appearing subsequently; especially useful for females with deficient or suppressed menstruation. The attack appears daily or on the third or fourth day.

Rhus toxicodendron. Chill with thirst, heat with thirst, perspiration after heat, during the chill, pains in the limbs, headache, giddiness, vomiting and nettle rash The paroxysm appears daily or on the third day, but it may be on the second.

Veratrum album. Chill with thirst, after alternations of chill and heat, continued heat and thirst, cold perspiration, sudden coldness of the surface, or only internal heat with dark urine The paroxysm appears daily, or on the third or fourth day in the morning or before midnight.

If the fever has been suppressed by quinine but has returned, **Ipecacuanha** is usually required as above directed It is similarly beneficial for the nervous disorders produced by quinine **Arsenicum** is sometimes indicated in both cases

Angina Pectoris. This disorder occurs in persons who have passed their fiftieth year, and who are the subjects of fatty heart or of deficiency of the valves It is known by attacks of violent pressing, boring or burning pain in the region of the heart, and which extend to the left shoulder and sometimes to the left arm and are accompanied by great difficulty of breathing These attacks usually last for several minutes. Either there is violent palpitation of the heart, or the heart's action is weak and imperceptible, and the pulse small and irregular The countenance is sunken and pale, the hands and feet are cool, and the skin is covered with clammy sweat. After the attack, a great quantity of watery urine is passed. The causes of these attacks are ascribed by many physicians to the immoderate use of tobacco or alcohol; but the complaint may arise if there be immoderate use of fluids, whether they contain alcohol or not, and a cure not infrequently results if the physician adopts a general regimen against obesity.

During the attacks, if the beat of the heart is hardly perceptible, a bottle containing a solution of **Camphor** 1 should be applied to the nose and at the same time five drops taken on sugar every five minutes. If the pulse is full and very rapid and the heart excitable, **Belladonna** should be given, every five minutes five drops on sugar or five pilules, and cold com-

presses applied to the region of the heart If there be flatulent distension of the abdomen, **Carbo vegetabilis** every quarter *of an hour given on the tip of a penknife dry on the tongue*, or three to five pilules in water, with an enema of one part of vinegar to two of water at 65° Fahr Where it is associated with a tendency to rheumatism, **Actæa racemosa** given in the same manner as Belladonna As curative remedies, **China, Kali carbonicum, Arsenicum album, Natrum muriaticum,** etc are indicated

Apoplexy. The subject of Apoplexy is suddenly deprived of consciousness and falls to the ground as from a blow or "stroke", the breathing is slow and stertorous, the pulse slow sometimes small and weak, sometimes hard and rapid, pupils either very narrow or very dilated, the face pale or bluish-red, and sometimes there are unconscious stools or vomiting The loss of consciousness is distinguished from that of intoxication, from the pupils not being contracted and the odour of the breath betraying the cause in the latter Medical aid should instantly be sought, the clothing of the patient loosened at the neck and chest, and injections of salt and water given by the bowel and the face sprinkled with cold water, and cold compresses applied to the head if it is hot and the face red, if it is pale, then strong coffee or wine should be given and spirits of Camphor applied to the nose, etc

Asthma. By the term Asthma is signified an attack of spasm of the respiration, recurring at intervals, which are usually at night The symptoms are restlessness, distressing sensation of contraction of the chest, whistling and rattling respiration, gasping for breath small pulse, palpitation, coldness of the limbs and cough If the latter is accompanied by expectoration, relief is usually experienced The patient cannot lie in bed, but must sit up or walk about for air The causes are very various, for Asthma is but a symptom of some other disease, as for example, of the heart, lungs or stomach The exciting causes are frequent chills, errors in diet and sudden emotions It is most prevalent in old people who are subject to chronic catarrh of the air passages and distension of the air cells The chief remedies are the following

Arsenicum, five drops or pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water and a tablespoonful taken every half hour when there is nocturnal asthma with deathly anguish, cold sweat, pressure at the pit of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, constriction of the throat, gasping respiration, and dry, short or moist rattling cough

Nux vomica, the same dose as Arsenicum, for sensation of contraction of the chest with pain in the abdomen, loss of appetite, eructations after food, heartburn, flatulent distension,

pain in the region of the liver and constipation. The aggravation sets in after midnight, early in the morning, on movement and after food

Ipecacuanha, dose as Arsenicum, if the patient wakes from sleep with a sensation as if he would be suffocated; also if there be short and laboured breath, cold, pale face and cold feet, a feeling in the air-passages as if dust were inhaled, rattling of mucus on the chest, occasional bilious vomiting, short, dry cough and great distress

Aconitum, dose as Arsenicum, if with the attack there is much congestion to the head, distress, palpitation of the heart and deathly pallor or dark redness of the face. The patient demands fresh, cool air The attack ends with coughing.

Sepia, a small quantity on the tip of a penknife, dry on the tongue, every half hour, or pilules in the same manner as Arsenicum, for nervous females who have dry cough with difficult breathing and burning pain at the chest.

Besides these palliative measures, there is the complaint itself to be cured, and this lies with the physician More important than the search for health resorts is the quest for pure fresh air in the bedroom, for sleep in narrow and confined apartments is a frequent cause of Asthma

Bed-sores. This painful affection can frequently be avoided, if, when the skin becomes red, as over the bone at the lower part of the back, the hips, the heels and the shoulder-blades, small thin cushions filled with cut chaff, or air or water cushions are placed beneath and the part rubbed with fresh mutton suet or salicylic ointment The part should be frequently bathed with a solution of **Arnica,** in the proportion of twelve drops of the mother tincture to a wineglassful of water If the sores discharge, the aid of a surgeon is imperative A very useful application for sores is, according to Dr. Deventer, the scum of the liquor of boiled beef Before the liquor is salted the scum should be removed, and warmed again on linen cloths and placed on the sore spot Before placing the cloths on the part, it may be rubbed with the scum If treated early, the part soon heals. The pain is instantaneously removed by this simple remedy.

Bladder. The most common disorder is

A. *Catarrh of the Bladder.* In the Acute form this sets in after chill, from use of new beer, or new wine, or by the extension of inflammation from the pelvis of the kidney or from the urethra It begins as a dull, pressing pain in the bladder which is increased by pressure, with violent cramping pain extending to the urethra, the testicles, the perineum and the region of the loins Besides this, there is voided a small quantity of red or sometimes even bloody urine, which deposits mucus,

sometimes there is complete stoppage of urine The disorder usually disappears in from one to two weeks, with copious perspiration on convalescence, or else it becomes chronic The chief remedies against acute catarrh of the Bladder are

Aconitum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every one or two hours, for retention or painful urination, especially after chill, with feverishness, pricking and burning pain in the region of the bladder, violent ineffectual urging and slight discharge of red and hot urine

Pulsatilla, given as Aconitum, for painful urging to urinate with burning and pricking at the neck of the bladder, and voidance of slimy, viscid and purulent urine Aconitum and Pulsatilla are sometimes given in succession at from half an hour to two hours interval where there are stoppage and pain

Nux vomica, given as Aconitum when it results from excess of spirituous liquors, but particularly if piles are present. In retention from the urine having been kept too long a time in the bladder, a by no means uncommon occurrence, as on long railway journies this remedy should be specially borne in mind

Arnica, given as Aconitum, is employed if the urinary difficulty occurs from a fall on the spine or from any mechanical injury The successive employment of Rhus toxicodendron is in these cases often useful

Camphora, a drop on sugar, is indicated in spasmodic stoppage of urine, with burning pain in the urethra and shivering It is also useful if the suffering arises from the application of a blister

In some cases, Opium, Arnica, Phosphorus, Cantharis, Kali carbonicum or Gelsemium may be indicated Other useful appliances are warm bandages to the lower abdomen, warm baths, warm fomentations, wearing a flannel belt, and taking a cup of cherry leaf tea, besides which, the feet should be kept warm

Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder should always be under the care of a physician To it are adapted the homœopathic remedies Colocynthis, Lycopodium, Calcarea carbonica, Hepar sulphuris, Phosphorus, etc Retention for over twenty four hours in either Acute or Chronic Catarrh requires the use of a catheter

B *Spasm of the Bladder* is recognized by the extreme anguish felt, that no fever is present, and that the urine is clear The remedies are

Belladonna, given as Aconitum, if there be continual pressure to urinate and uninterrupted dribbling of urine.

Rhus toxicodendron, as above, after getting wet through.

Nux vomica, in a similar manner, if there be no dribbling of urine but complete stoppage

Bleedings. Bleeding arises from rupture or destruction of blood-vessels, whereby the blood either escapes into the cavities of the body, in which case it can only be diagnosed by the physician, or it escapes to the surface of the body. If a large quantity of blood escapes, it is termed Hæmorrhage, and medical aid is in immediate request

A *Coughing of Blood* Blood coughed up is bright red, but if in large quantities it forms dark red clots The blood escapes from the air passages and ramifications of the lung Usually there is a sweet or a salt taste and a sensation of heat in the chest

Until the arrival of the physician, fresh cool air must be provided in the room, the person placed in a half sitting posture and the clothing loosened, to enable him to breathe slowly and deeply through the nose and he must also not be allowed to speak Internally there should be given

Aconitum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water and a teaspoonful taken every five or ten minutes where there are distress, restlessness, palpitation of the heart, bright red blood and slight fever

Ipecacuanha in a similar manner, when there are persistent nausea and vomiting and bright red blood mixed with clots

Arnica, given similarly, if from injury to the chest

Kali carbonicum, similarly given, when there are palpitation and hæmorrhoidal sufferings.

Arsenicum and **Phosphorus,** successively, for attacks of coughing of blood in lung disease.

Carbo vegetabilis, every quarter of an hour, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water and a teaspoonful taken every five or ten minutes, where there are sudden failure of strength, pallor of the face, cold feet and hands, and the pulse is almost imperceptible.

B *Bleeding from the Stomach* Here the blood proceeds from an ulcer of the stomach. There are burning and pressing pains felt at the pit of the stomach, and the invalid has already suffered a long time from stomach derangement The blood is usually vomited in large quantities, it is dark, clotted and like tea- or coffee-grounds

Till the physician arrives, the person must be placed in the horizontal position on the side, cold water compresses applied to the pit of the stomach, and cold water taken in sips, or small pieces of ice, and **Ipecacuanha** taken as above every ten minutes, or **Carbo** for sudden failure of strength.

C *Bleeding from the Nose* The blood either drops from the nostrils, or, if the source of the bleeding is at the back of the nose, flows thither and produces cough.

Treatment Syringe cold water into the nose, press the thumbs firmly on the outer sides of the nose below the eyes, and be careful not to blow the nose Internally

Belladonna, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a wine-glassful of water and a tablespoonful taken every ten minutes if there be heat of the head This remedy is especially useful for children and young men who have morning bleeding at the nose

Pulsatilla, similarly given, is especially useful for chlorotic girls in their 'teens and young women

Nux vomica, in similar doses, after excess of spirits, beer, wine, etc

Arnica, similarly, after blows to the nose

Serious bleeding of the nose which yields to none of the above remedies demands the aid of the physician In such cases the nostrils may sometimes need to be stopped with pledgets of lint, or an instrument passed through the nostril and the plugs inserted at the back through the mouth

D *Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder.* If from the kidneys, it is mixed with the urine if from the bladder or the urethra, it passes as bright red blood after urinating The doctor should be sent for immediately, and while awaiting his arrival

Ipecacuanha given, in half hourly doses, in solution as above

Boils. The best remedy to give at the commencement, along with the application of warm poultices, is **Arnica,** five drops or five pilules being dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours The increase of the boil will thus in most cases, be stopped and on expression of the contents, healing quickly follows If the formation of matter is attended with throbbing pain, **Hepar sulphuris** should be given every two hours, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea placed dry on the tongue, or five or ten pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours Boils which are disinclined to heal require a morning dose of **Silicea** powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules dissolved in a tablespoonful of water The tendency to the formation of boils needs **Sulphur** for about a week similarly to Silicea Boils grouped together, such as are especially found on the backs of old people, have the underlying parts participating in the inflammation and frequently attain to the size of a cheese plate or soup plate, with this the skin undergoes a sieve-like perforation and a sloughing sore is formed, which on healing, leaves a deep scar. This known as a CARBUNCLE It is more painful, produces greater exhaustion, and sometimes, from absorption of matter, becomes dangerous Finally, surgical measures are customary, a crucial incicion being made as indi-

cated, but this procedure, like the novelties of many celebrated surgeons which were employed in former days, is shown to be unnecessary, from the fact of hot poultices being alone sufficient for the discharge of the Carbuncle, when it should be covered with linen on which vaseline has been spread. Mortification, which rarely appears if the sore be kept well cleansed, requires the employment of antiseptics The remedies used internally are the same as those given for boils, always beginning with Arnica, in reference to which Dr. von Grauvogl says, in his *Manual of Homœopathic Practice*, "If there is a case in which external treatment is preeminently painful, it is Carbuncle Its extension and its developement into mortification can only be prevented by Arnica, and if it be administered every two hours for only two or three days, rapid improvement takes place, although nothing be applied externally but a dressing of Cold Cream Many persons die every year from allopathic mismanagement of Carbuncle and the opposition of their doctors to the teachings of Homœopathy If, with a judge, ignorance of the law is not allowed as justification for an offence against the law, why is the avowed ignorance of the old school in respect to the power of Homœopathy permitted to operate when it concerns human life?"

Bone, Diseases of, which have a scrofulous origin, such as White swelling of the Knee and Hip-joint disease, which see, can by no means be treated without medical aid If it is impossible to resort to a homœopathic physician, and the allopathic surgeon uses local applications without internal remedies, there may be given at long intervals Silicea, Phosphorus, Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur or Hepar sulphuris

Bronchitis see **Catarrh, Bronchial.**

Burns of the skin, if not so severe and extensive as to positively require the aid of a surgeon need

A If they arise from aqua fortis, or oil of vitriol, etc., compresses saturated and thickly covered with a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil This dressing must then be covered with wadding

B When they arise form fire or hot water, and no bladders have formed, compresses of a solution of the mother tincture of **Urtica** must be applied, or if this is not at hand, of **Petroleum**; if bladders have formed they should not be opened, unless it can be done without exposing the skin beneath The part should then be either dusted with talc, or if there be violent pain, there should first be applied a mixture of one teaspoonful of spirit and three of solution of **Causticum** in half a pint of water; and, when the pain has ceased, the part should be dusted with talc and covered with wadding if the outer skin happens to be

only give rise to diseased states but also maintain and aggravate them It is these conditions which have unfortunately occasioned the general use of purgatives and their attendant evils The layman had, therefore, better employ mechanical means such as an enema, and food easy of digestion, particularly whole-meal bread, porridge and fruit, and take frequent exercise in the open air Together with suitable diet, it is by homœopathic remedies alone that constipation can be removed, and this must be effected gradually, a daily dose being given of either **Nux vomica, Natrum muriaticum, Calcarea, Graphites, Lycopodium** or **Sulphur.** In those cases where persistent constipation produces important derangement of health, a homœopathist, instead of advising purgatives, must demonstrate the scientific nature of homœopathy by curing the complaint without their employment

Consumption of the Lungs. Phthisis A chronic inflammation of the substance of the lung, attended with either moderate or copious expectoration, coughing of blood, pricking pain in the chest, and occasional fever of greater or less violence, night sweats, diarrhœa etc , leading more or less rapidly to emaciation and death There are various forms of this disorder, one known as "galloping consumption" is rapidly fatal, in another form, the destructive process commences slowly, and the patient may, with a careful mode of living, attain long life, in not a few cases, and these are by many believed to be numerous, healing takes place from the chronic inflammation of the lung ceasing and scabbing over, if a certain limit has not been overstepped, and especially if only the tips of the lungs are the seat of the disease This process can be promoted by homœopathic remedies, of which **Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus, Hepar sulphuris, Calcarea carbonica, Bryonia,** etc. may be named The patient, who has doubtless sought advice, will therefore be wise to apply early to a physician who will carefully investigate his whole condition, and advise him how to regulate his mode of life, and when he has found a medical adviser who interests himself in his case, who does not merely dismiss him with a prescription, who does not send him to live at Madeira or to Davos every winter if he has no remedies for his disorder, nor advise any so-called hardening treatment so long as the disease remains in active progress, he may be sincerely thankful.

Corns. After bathing the feet in warm water and paring the corns, bandages saturated with a solution of ten drops of the mother tincture of **Arnica** to a tablespoonful of water should be applied, and if they are much inflamed and painful, a dose of Arnica should also be given internally In order to soften the corns, a nightly compress of the tincture of Sempervivum

tectorum is serviceable The method adopted by surgeons of applying caustic remedies is with the same intent.

Cough, if not proceeding from inhaling smoke and similar irritants, is always a symptom only of some form of disordered health, but, as such, although in itself not dangerous, it frequently is an important sign of some positive derangement, from simple catarrh of the windpipe and bronchus to the gravest disease of the lung As a precursor of Consumption it is too often neglected. The number of homœopathic remedies serviceable against Cough is very great, see CATARRH OF THE WINDPIPE and BRONCHIAL CATARRH The indications given below are solely for guidance as to Cough symptoms

Dulcamara, *five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of* water and a tablespoonful taken every four hours, but for children of a year old, one or two teaspoonfuls, for moist or loose cough with copious expectoration, frequently arising from cold, damp air, or cough with hoarseness and much mucus in the windpipe, sometimes accompanied by expectoration, of bright blood during the night, barking, shaking cough, increased or excited by deep respiration

Bryonia, given as Dulcamara, for catarrhal, dry and scraping cough in winter, and arising from frost and cold, east wind, aggravation of attacks on going from the open air into a warm room, dry cough with continual irritation in the windpipe as from smoke, with very rapid breathing as if sufficient air could not be obtained, and sometimes with vomiting of the contents of the stomach, pricking pain in the chest, occasionally with spitting of blood, stabbing pain in the head

Rhus toxicodendron, given as Dulcamara, for short, dry cough, worse towards evening and before midnight, and increased by breathing cold air, hoarseness, and rawness of the throat, with suffocative feeling in the chest, anguish and short breath Cough worse on lying down at night and on waking in the morning, with expectoration of viscid phlegm Better in warm air and from movement

Ipecacuanha, given as Dulcamara, for spasmodic cough, especially at night, with nausea, retching and vomiting, or with difficulty of breathing, almost to suffocation The remedy is frequently use ful for children, if the accumulation of phlegm threatens to suffocate, or if the attack is so violent as almost to stop breathing, and the face becomes blue and the body stiff

Carbo vegetabilis, given as Dulcamara, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, when there is hollow cough with tickling in the throat and burning pain — a characteristic indication for this remedy and for Arsenic — and ulcerated feeling in the chest, hoarseness towards the evening, or morning and evening, increased by speaking

While high fever remains, recourse may again be had to Aconitum in half hourly doses, to be succeeded by Hepar.

These two remedies, in a large majority of cases, will cure, when given in accordance with the above directions. If, however, Hepar has not been followed by the desired improvement, it is useful in the second stage to resort to **Spongia** in half hourly doses, dissolved as Aconitum, and then again to fall back on Hepar

If, after the complaint has yielded, hoarseness remains, with tendency to relapse, **Phosphorus** should be given, five drops or five pilules being dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a teaspoonful taken every six hours, after which Hepar may be again resorted to, and for any remaining weakness, **China**, a drop or pilule every morning for a week

During the attack the child should have a little sweetened lukewarm milk diluted with water Flannel squeezed out of water should also be placed around the throat, the compress being renewed as often as it cools The application of linen cloths steeped in hot oil to the top of the throat, or Dr Hirsch's Euphorbium applied to the part, is useful to many followers of Homœopathy But it should be always remembered that many cases of croup which have been despaired of have been saved by tracheotomy.

Depression of Spirits. Homœopathy takes into consideration the cause, while the opposite school concerns itself with the form of disease, and in spite of experience seeks only to remove the form, denying that grief, sorrow and other mental emotions, as fright and anger, can produce disease whereas in the recognition of these conditons the homœopathist can use successfully

After Vexation, **Chamomilla**; or if with severe and persistent disturbance of digestion, **Bryonia** or **Nux vomica**; with diarrhœa after vexation, **Pulsatilla.**

After Grief, and especially disappointed affection, **Ignatia;** after fright **Coffea** or **Opium.** One on two doses of five drops or pilules in watery solution

Diarrhœa has a variety of causes and may occur in the course of many acute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowel, which can sometimes be only accurately determined by the physician It, however, arises chiefly after the use of certain articles of diet, as fruit, milk, beer, wine, etc, or it may appear from emotion, or from chill, and in the latter case is known as Catarrh of the Bowel The homœopathic remedies chiefly indicated are

Dulcamara, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every three hours, for diarrhœa from chill, from getting wet through, from a sup-

pressed eruption, from errors in diet, etc There is cutting pain at the navel, the motions are liquid yellow or green, they appear usually at night, and are sometimes accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

Bryonia, given as Dulcamara, for diarrhœa in summer, resulting from cold or sudden chill after being heated, after the use of impure water or milk and especially if there are bilious and rheumatic symptoms. Bryonia is particularly indicated if Dulcamara has been given unsuccessfully.

Arsenicum, given as Dulcamara, for autumnal diarrhœa or after errors in diet, cold drinks, ice, acids, fruit or chill The evacuations are watery, slimy, sometimes mixed with blood and brown or green, violent colic, the pain of which is of a burning character, and there is thirst and great exhaustion There is aggravation at night and after eating or drinking

Chamomilla, given as Dulcamara, when there is watery or slimy diarrhœa of greenish or whitish colour of the odour of rotten eggs, with distended abdomen cutting colic, nausea and vomiting, or when it is produced by vexation, anger or chill This remedy is especially useful for children

Pulsatilla, given as Dulcamara, for diarrhœa from errors in diet mucous stools of varying colour, very copious and with straining, worse in the evening and at night

China, given as Dulcamara for watery diarrhœa mixed with undigested food, worse at night and after eating, with much rumbling in the abdomen and great loss of strength.

Rhus toxicodendron, given as Dulcamara, for diarrhœa with abdominal pain increased by eating and drinking, and for diarrhœa occurring in the night and morning

Phosphorus, given as Dulcamara for painless, watery diarrhœa with general weakness

Mercurius, given as Dulcamara, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea dry on the tougue every two hours, for copious, watery, frothy, slimy or bilious evacuations, sometimes mixed with blood, colour green, white or yellow, with colic, soreness of the orifice, and cutting pains in the abdomen which are worse at night

Iris versicolor, given as Dulcamara, when there are thin, watery stools passed in a continued flow, or green and undigested, pappy stools with blood, great straining, and burning pain at the orifice

Sulphur, given as Mercurius, in chronic, exhausting, slimy diarrhœa, with colic, and if the action of other remedies has not been manifest

Articles of diet unsuited in diarrhœa are stewed pears, greasy soup and some kinds of red wine

ness remains and at last becomes in many cases incurable if no special medical treatment be adopted, in which atmospheric ear douches and the employment of the catheter may be required In Acute attacks, on the contrary, much relief may be afforded by

Pulsatilla, five drops or pilules dissolved in water and a tablespoonful taken every four hours, and a warm foot bath, see Appendix p 82, employed each evening before going to bed and the feet subsequently rubbed with oil But if Pulsatilla has not benefited in forty eight hours there should then be given

Natrum muriaticum in powder, a quantity of the bulk of a pea every four hours, or pilules as indicated for Pulsatilla

In scrofulous persons it is often accompanied by discharge from the inner ear, fever, and extremely violent pain, which is relieved by the bursting of discharge through the drum and its escape from the external ear, this discharge is at first thin and watery, and later becomes thick and fetid This is known as

B *Inflammation of the Middle Ear* The discharge sometimes continues only for a short time and disappears on careful treatment At first there are indicated

Belladonna and **Mercurius** every two hours either alone or successively of Belladonna, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken for a dose or Mercurius, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or one pilule dissolved similarly to Belladonna, while violent pain or fever remains Mercurius is indicated if the breath is foul, but Belladonna if the tonsils are much swollen

Hepar sulphuris a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three or four pilules taken dry on the tongue night and morning, if discharge set in

When discharge appears the ear must be syringed twice daily with warm Chamomile tea see Appendix p 82, or a similar solution of the medicine given internally With discharge of longer duration Silicea Sulphur, Phosphorus etc should be considered It is always important to have great cleanliness of the ear by syringing or douches, because the disorder may extend and develop into inflammation of the coverings of the brain Such cases necessarily, can only be placed in medical hands

C *Earache* is, in most cases, no other than a symptom of one of the previously described disorders, but is sometimes of rheumatic or of nervous origin The remedies are

Pulsatilla, every two to four hours a tablespoonful of a solution of five drops or five pilules dissolved in [a tumblerful of water, for tearing, pricking and throbbing pain after chill, if accompanied by cold in the head

Chamomilla, given as Pulsatilla, for pricking pain with great sensitiveness to noise

Dulcamara, given as Pulsatilla, when there are nightly increase of pain and nausea arising from chilled feet

Gelsemium, given as Pulsatilla, when the pain extends to the nape of the neck

Besides these, **Belladonna** and **Mercurius** may be required according to the indications given above

Eczema, see **Eruptions.**

Enteric Fever, see **Typhoid Fever**

Epilepsy. Attacks of spasm appearing from time to time, with loss of consciousness, so that the patient falls to the ground As the causes of this complaint are not, in all cases, to be discovered, it is in some instances extremely difficult to cure, the prime instructions of the physician are therefore to live moderately on a vegetable diet, to avoid all spirituous liquors, wine and beer, and to undergo neither mental nor bodily fatigue, and then, under the care of a skilful homœopathic physician, the attacks will be found to return at longer intervals and ultimately to cease The remedies chiefly required are **Belladonna, Opium, Ignatia, Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Rana bufo, Actæa r.** etc No real homœopathist doses his patients with Bromide of Potassium During the attack care must be taken that the patient does not injure himself, all tight clothing being removed and especially from about the neck, and a handkerchief placed between the teeth so that the tongue should not be bitten, leaving him otherwise free till the attack is over, as he thus remains longer free from another attack than if he be held and the thumbs forced open, etc

Eruptions. The skin is liable to a variety of forms of Eruption which are known by the names of Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Scabs, Scurf, Dandriff, Pustules, Vesicles, Tetters, etc, some of which are attended with itching and burning sensations, others with pain, and some without These may have local causes, as uncleanliness, fungoid growths on the skin, or microscopic parasites, as, for example, the itch insect, and on the other hand they also proceed from internal causes in connexion with scrofula or tubercle, and with disorders of the kidneys and nerves, or they may be inherited The Chronic appearance of these disorders always requires the discrimination of an experienced homœopathic physician, for if through self-treatment of diseases of this kind by the perusal of homœopathic works merely no injury is caused the mistaken idea may arise that the complaint is incurable by internal medication and then the resort to external remedies will but aggravate the disorder, as in the the train of evils produced by the allopathic usage of external remedies to suppress the itch, and particularly in

children is this danger to be feared, for many a child owes serious disorders of the eyes and the ears, which frequently remain through the whole of life, to the employment of local treatment to Eruptions of the head and face. Internal remedies which may be used with benefit are particularly **Sulphur,** then **Calcarea carbonica, Sepia, Mercurius solubilis, Arsenicum, Silicea, Dulcamara, Rhus toxicodendron, Bryonia, Iris versicolor, Phytolacca, Graphites,** etc They should not be employed in frequent doses, but three or four drops or pilules or a quantity of powder of the bulk of a pea given in the morning for two or three days, and then an interval left of seven to fourteen days or longer, during which the action of the medicine is developed Local remedies are never employed unless under the directions of a homœopathic physician, as, for instance, when it is now and then necessary to kill parasites of the skin or to remove adherent crusts. See also **Grubs, Itch, Itching and Nettle-rash.**

Erysipelas appears as hot, swollen, smooth, shining and very red or rose red swelling of spots on the skin, accompanied by more or less fever On pressure with the fingers, etc. the skin becomes white or yellowish, but the redness returns immediately the pressure is withdrawn The eruption is often preceded by loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting. The local sensations are those of tension, itching, burning and tearing Sometimes the skin, which is otherwise smooth and swollen, is studded with clear or yellow bladders of small size, and the fever is then much higher.

Belladonna, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours if the surface of the eruption is generally smooth, and especially if the face is attacked, and there is violent headache, burning pain and severe swelling If, at the same time, there is gerat dryness of the lining membrane of the mouth and throat, and the swelling is very tense and red, **Apis** should be given similarly to Belladonna

Rhus toxicodenron, given as Belladonna, is the chief remedy if small bladdery pimples appear, which are confined to the face on the borders of the hair of the head and there is danger of extension to the brain from proximity

Bryonia, given as Belladonna, if the complaint attacks the joints, and if there are also stomach derangement and vomiting

Pulsatilla, given as Belladonna, for the so-called "Wandering Erysipelas", the pain and swelling flying rapidly from one part to another

Sulphur should be given if there is continued tendency to the return of the rash Dose, four pilules, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, dry on the tongue every morning, fasting, for a week, immediately after the abatement of the complaint.

Eye Disorders. The great majority of affections of the eyes, especially those of the interior of the eye, belong to the domain of the physician, so that the indications here given are necessarily limited to the symptoms observed by the patient The chief disturbance to be noted is *Inflammation of the Eyes and Eyelids* which is of a catarrhal nature, and may arise either from chill, or if smoke, dust, grit, etc have found their way into the eye, the white of the eye is red together with the under surface of the eyelid, and there is pain on pressure with pricking sensation and aversion to light. The chief remedy against chill is

Aconitum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours when there is great redness of the eyes If, after twelve hours, no improvement follows, take

Belladonna, in the same manner, especially if there be aversion to light and appearance as of stars before the sight.

Hamamelis, given similarly to Aconitum, when there is considerable swelling of the eyelids and the whites of the eyes have a dull, bluish red appearance

Arnica, given similarly to Aconitum, and externally a compress of five drops of the mother tincture in a teacupful of tepid water, if inflammation remains after the removal of foreign bodies from the eye

The removal of foreign bodies embedded in the eye is sometimes very difficult and only to be effected by a surgeon, in trying therefore to help oneself in event of his absence, the finger should be drawn several times over the upper lid from the outer to the inner angle of the eye towards the nose, at the same time blowing the nostril and keeping the eye closed Foreign bodies which are movable can thus be successfully worked to the inner angle and then removed by the pocket handkerchief. Or a small piece of white paraffin in the form of a sprig passed under the lid at its outer edge and moved over the ball towards the inner angle, the foreign body then adheres to the stick of paraffin and no injury is done to the eye With all other imbedded foreign bodies, application should at once be made to a surgeon, and especially if there be injuries of the eye ball, for inflammation may be set up by an inexperienced hand and the sight destroyed, so that in awaiting his arrival the person should merely lie on the back with a cold water compress to the closed eye Cold water bandages should not be applied if unslacked lime has fallen into the eyes, but they should be syringed with oil of poppy seeds

Scrofulous Inflammation of the Eyes and Eyelids presents similar appearances, with the addition of swelling of the lids and discharge of matter, and that sometimes the aversion

to light is so intense that the lids cannot be opened for a week at a time. The most important remedies are

Apis, five drops or pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water and a tablespoonful taken four times a day, if the lids are much swollen and inflamed

Mercurius solubilis, morning and evening, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three or four pilules dissolved in water, for swelling of the borders of the lids, great redness of the eyes, and, at the same time, persistent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

Besides these, the following remedies may be required for the scrofulous habit, if the inflammation tends to recur, viz Hepar sulphuris, Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur, Mercurius sulphuricus, Graphites, Phytolacca, etc., for only by removal of the cause can disorders having their origin in scrofula be eradicated

Fainting. The brief loss of consciousness which is known under this name appears from a variety of causes and is connected with the most diverse conditions Fresh air should at once be had, all constricting articles of clothing loosened from the neck and chest, and the body laid down, if the face is pale and cold, with the head rather below it but if it is red and hot, the head must be placed higher, and Spirits of Camphor, dropped on wadding, applied to the nose and the face sprinkled with cold water, etc

Fatigue. For the stiff and bruised sensation in all the limbs, soreness of the feet, and other effects of violent exercise of the body

Arnica is a very efficacious remedy, both internally and externally as a wash or bath The dose internally is five drops or pilules dissolved in a tablespoonful of water or dry on the tongue and repeated, if necessary, after twenty four hours Externally, a teaspoonful of the mother tincture to a wineglassful of water, applied to the body, and especially to the spine, with a sponge or towel A similar application should be made to sore feet.

Arsenicum, five drops or five pilules taken in water in the evening, if weariness and exhaustion follow slight exertion, or if there be inability to recover the breath after great exertion.

Nux vomica, given as Arsenicum, but in the morning or afternoon and not late in the evening, for weariness and exhaustion and after mental work, or after long night watching, with headache, giddiness, restless sleep nervous disturbance and great weariness

Hamamelis, given internally and externally as directed for Arnica, when the lower legs are especially fatigued or the veins of the legs are painful and swollen

Fever is in every case shown by the thermometer to be accompanied by elevation of the temperature of the body, which is first announced by shivering, then heat and at last perspiration. The pulse is usually quickened. The temperature of the body taken in the armpit in health is in the morning 98 4 Fahr and in the evening 99; with febrile disorders the temperature rises two or three degrees and in the worst cases five or six, conversely, in grave disorders, and in exhausting diseases, the temperature falls as markedly below the normal, as for example in the last stage of cholera, when it falls to 92° The great majority of acute diseases commence with fever, or fever develops itself if local disturbance spreads So long as one is unable to say with what complaint one has to grapple, as in the first days of acute diseases, it is useful to give **Aconitum,** and especially if the skin is hot and dry. If perspiration is present at various spots and there is also congestion of blood to the head, and beating of the arteries of the temples and neck, **Belladonna** is preferable, dose five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every three or four hours.

Foul Breath may result from want of cleanliness, in which case the use of warm water with the tooth brush, and the employment of tooth-powder prepared by a homœopathic chemist, and gargling with salt dissolved in water where indicated, will remove the disturbance. But the chief cause is to be found, in the majority of cases, in some grave disorder, and a selection must then be made from the following remedies

Pulsatilla, five pilules every morning, fasting, placed on the tongue, or three drops in a teaspoonful of water, if the complaint occurs especially in the evening, or with young girls at puberty. The use of coffee must at the same time be prohibited.

Carbo vegetabilis, if it is connected with digestive disturbance, distension of the abdomen, etc Dose, as of Pulsatilla, or of the powder, the quantity of a pea dry on the tongue

Kali bichromicum, when there is severe ulceration of the throat in addition to stomach derangement Dose, as of Carbo veg

Sulphur, given as Carbo, in all old standing cases of which the cause is unknown, and especially if it is aggravated after eating.

If it proceed from weakness of digestion see **Stomach Disorders. Sulphur** and **Nux vomica,** in three days succession, are often advisable in these cases, and **Natrum muriaticum** also does good service. If the complaint proceeds from the lungs a physician must immediately be consulted.

Giddiness, see **Vertigo.**

Glands, Swelling and Ulceration of, appear, in rare cases, after chill, requiring **Mercurius solubilis** three times a day. More often the complaint arises by extension from a neighbouring seat of inflammation. in which case **Apis** should be given, three or four drops three times a day, or five pilules dissolved in water and a tablespoonful taken every three or four hours Much more commonly it occurs as one of the signs of Scrofula, and here the most useful remedies, administered at long intervals, are **Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur** and **Hepar sulphuris,** and for discharge of matter, **Silicea** and **Phytolacca.**

Scrofula is a constitutional disease, and not only requires precision in the selection of the homœopathic remedy, but also particular care in the method of its administration for so formidable a disorder to be successfully grappled with

Goitre. Derbyshire Neck. The well known enlargement, at the lower and front part of the neck, of the structure termed the thyroid gland The chief remedies are **Calcarea carbonica, Spongia** and **Iodum** and these two forms of medicament are sometimes used in combination

Gout resembles, in its appearance, Acute Rheumatism It usually attacks only one joint, and especially the great toe, and but rarely the joints of the knee, shoulder or hand An attack of gout is generally preceded by derangement of digestion, and it then appears as a sudden, boring, pricking and burning pain in the joint, which becomes red and swollen The extreme violence of the pain abates and gets worse alternately, and remains, at the first attack, frequently for only a day, and afterwards for one or two weeks, until the urine ceases to show a copious sediment, the swelling at the same time disappears and the convalescent feels himself quite well, until, after a longer or shorter period, a fresh attack sets in After several attacks of this nature, other joints, as those of the foot, become affected and, later on, chronic inflammation is set up in the joints of the foot, knee, hand and arm, with stiffness and gouty enlargement, and the sufferer becomes the subject of continual pain, which from time to time gets worse. this state is known as Chronic Gout. The causes of gout are universal, for a definite tendency to the disease is developed in a luxurious mode of living, whereby uric acid forms in the blood, which leads to a deposit of uric salts in the affected joints, vitiating the circulation of the blood and causing swelling and pain

The chief remedy, therefore, is the management of the diet. A person liable to attacks of Acute Gout dare not take other than liquid farinaceous diet, and after the acute attack has passed he must renounce his whole manner of living, eat but little meat, avoid spirits and wine, especially sweet wine, live very moderately and take active exercise The regulation of

the diet is, in chronic gout, the first task of the physician, because certain restrictions cannot be rapidly carried out With acute attacks of gout in the foot the same diet must be observed. The most suitable coverings for the part are those made of camel's hair, which aid perspiration and relieve pain more than any other Internally.

Aconitum, every one or two hours three to five drops or five pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water and a tablespoonful taken for a dose, is indicated for violent fever, restlessness and full, hard pulse.

Bryonia, given in the same manner as Aconitum, if the pains are more violent at night and are aggravated by movement, and also if the attack proceeds from a chill in wet weather.

Pulsatilla, in the same manner as Aconitum, if the fever is worse in the evening and if several joints are attacked, or if the pain leaps from one joint to another.

Nux vomica, given as Aconitum, if the attack is caused by drinking wine, if considerable digestive disturbance be present and the pains are worse in the morning This remedy may be interchanged with Aconitum

Mercurius solubilis, every one or two hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours, if the patient has been subject to specific disease and the pains are worse at night

Arsenicum album, in the same manner as Aconitum, if the pains are of a burning character and the affection of the joints becomes worse at night

Colchicum, similarly to Aconitum, when the attacks are attended with numbness in the limbs and there is also a tendency to diarrhœa.

If warm woollen clothing cannot be borne to the part, cold water bandages may be employed

With Chronic Gout the following remedies are useful, Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur, Hepar, Lycopodium or Silicea, a single daily dose for three or four days and a pause of ten to fourten days in event of a change of remedies. Kali iodatum is used by Dr. Hirsch.

Grubs. An eruption appearing on the face, chest and shoulders of young persons at puberty and afterwards The pores of the minute sebaceous glands of the skin become stopped from continued hardened fatty matter; on their outer side they are blackened by dirt, giving the appearance popularly known as maggots with black heads. This secretion is the common abode of a microscopic insect, the Acarus folliculorum, and the secretion affecting the neighbouring tissue produces somewhat the appearance of boils It is necessary to wash the part

with warm water after having rubbed soft soap into the skin for ten minutes, ordinary washing with cold water is quite unable to affect the secretion After the washing it is advisable, if only the secretion is present, to rub the face with French brandy in which salt has been dissolved Internally, **Sulphur** should be given, or if there be digestive disturbance, **Natrum muriaticum** For the hardened secretion, especially **Sepia** and **Arsenicum** Dose of the powder, for three mornings, a quantity of the bulk of a pea or five pilules, after which, at least three weeks should be allowed for the action of the medicine to develop

Hæmorrhoids. Piles. Bluish swellings of various sizes, produced by dilatation of the blood vessels of the lower bowel, and situated either internal or external to it They are generally pressed out by a hard or difficult stool Piles are either blind, or bleeding, or accompanied by discharge There is usually constipation and a great variety of other disturbances The chief remedies are

Sulphur and **Nux vomica** taken in succession In the morning a quantity of the triturated powder of Sulphur of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue, or five pilules dissolved in water, and the next morning five drops or five pilules of Nux vomica 5 in water, continuing thus for a week and then pausing for one or two weeks, after which these remedies may be again employed, but if no improvement is observed, another choice must be made, as

Kali carbonicum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in water every morning, when there are disorders of the lung or heart, with slimy and diarrhœic or bloody, stools alternating with constipation

Natrum muriaticum, every morning a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules in water, when there are very difficult stool, loss of appetite, acidity of the stomach and engorgement of the liver

Podophyllum, given as Kali carbonicum, when there is a tendency to diarrhœa, especially in the morning, and there is also prolapsus of the bowel

Hamamelis, given similarly to Kali carbonicum, for profuse bleeding, voidance of black, tarry masses; stools either hard and difficult, or relaxed and dysenteric, tendency to varicose veins and to passive bleeding from other orifices of the body A lotion of Hamamelis is useful in the proportion of ten drops of the Extract to a wineglassful of water applied as a compress

Great losses of blood require cold water compresses to the part or injections containing two or three tablespoonfuls of cold water Clusters of piles which cause great pain require medical aid Persons subject to hæmorrhoids should avoid spirituous liquors, food difficult of digestion, and purgatives,

and if there be constipation, an enema should be used for any connected disturbances until the bowel has recovered its tone The use of the purgatives which are daily advertized in the journals as a cure for all disorders, will, if the person has not previously had piles, certainly bring them on

Headache appears in the course of several disorders without having actual origin in the head itself, as, for example, in febrile disturbance and derangements of the stomach, bowels, etc After, therefore considering these various forms, there remains only one which may be assigned to the head itself, viz Nervous Headache or Migraine

Headache from *Poverty of Blood*, attended with pale face, Natrum muriaticum, Calcarea carbonica, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Ferrum, Cuprum

Headache from *Congestion of Blood*, accompanied by red face, Belladonna, Aconitum, Kali carbonicum, Bryonia

Headache from *Spirituous Liquors*, Nux vomica

Headache of *Highly Nervous and Hysterical Women*, Ignatia, Sepia, Coffea, Belladonna, Natrum muriaticum, Gelsemium, Actæa racemosa

Headache of *Young, Intellectual, Over-strained Men*, Phosphorus, Platina, Nux vomica

Headache after *Chill*, Aconitum, Belladonna, Rhus, Mercurius solubilis

Nervous Headache, or *Migraine*, appears chiefly on one side of the head and lasts from half a day to a whole day or sometimes longer It is frequently of such extreme violence that the sufferer can endure neither light nor sound. There is usually nausea and vomiting, and, later on, after the attack has ceased, the person is tolerably well till the next recurrence During the attack

Belladonna should be given every hour, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken for a dose, if the painful side of the face is hot and red

Coffea, employed similarly, if the face is pale By some physicians Glonoinum 6 is employed under similar conditions

Nux vomica, given as Belladonna, if the disorder arises from over exertion of the brain

Ignatia, given as Belladonna, especially useful for sensitive females.

To cure the complaint, **Calcarea carbonica** and **Sepia** may be especially named taken successively, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue or five pilules every morning for six days, and then a pause of four days before resuming the medicine.

Heart Disorders can only be diagnosed by a physician, and can only be successfully treated by a homœopathic

physician. None but a physician can determine by examination of the heart, etc whether the disturbances, such as palpitation, sensation of oppression, pain, etc., arise from organic disease as of the valves of the heart, or if they have a more distant cause, or more probably, if they proceed from general weakness of the nervous system or from poverty of blood. Organic diseases of the heart have in their train other disturbances, as disorders of the lung, liver and kidney, and at the last, dropsy.

The remedies most useful in heart diseases are Aconitum, Digitalis, Spigelia, Kali carb, Kalmia, Cactus grandiflorus, Actæa racemosa and Gelsemium

For Nervous Palpitation of the heart are needed:

Arsenicum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a teaspoonful given every half hour if it appears at night, disturbing sleep,

Kali carbonicum, similarly, if it occurs in the morning, on dressing

Spigelia, taken in the same manner, for violent palpitation on stooping

Aconitum, similarly taken, if palpitation occurs after mental emotions.

Gelsemium, palpitation associated with feeble action of the heart, especially in old age Dose as of Arsenicum

Hiccough. A spasm of the diaphragm, the large muscle which divides the chest from the abdomen, it is usually relieved by a few drops or pilules of **Belladonna,** or sometimes of **Veratrum album,** or **Gelsemium.**

Hip-joint Disease. This complaint appears especially in growing children, and often begins with very slight pain in the knee, which, to the physician, points out the hip as the seat of the disturbance—and requires the care of an experienced practitioner, for if it undergoes unsuited treatment, chronic suppurative disease of the bone very frequently sets in, to which the patient not infrequently succumbs, or has a lame and stiff leg Remedies useful in the first stage of the disease are Apis and Mercurius solubilis. with chronic discharge from the bone Silicea, Sulphur, Hepar sulphuris, Phosphorus, Calcarea carbonica, Phytolacca.

Hydrophobia. This terrible disease arises in man from the bite of a mad dog It appears as a violent spasm of the organs of respiration and of deglutition, with which general spasm is associated There is tormenting thirst, which cannot be allayed because of spasm of the muscles of the gullet. When hydrophobia is fully developed, death, in spite of medical treatment has hitherto been inevitable. But in homœopathic literature some cases of recovery are recorded from the use of

Cuprum and **Belladonna.** Vapour baths, taken immediately after the bite, have also prevented the development of hydrophobia. It is most important that the physician be consulted immediately the bite has taken place.

Indigestion, see **Stomach Disorders.**

Influenza, see **Catarrh.**

Itch. The specific remedy to radically cure this disorder, and to remove the persistent itching of the skin is **Sulphur,** five pilules morning and evening, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue similarly. If itching remain after eight days, only one dose should be given daily, or one dose every second day.

In order at the same time to destroy the insect, the homœopathic solution of Styrax Balsam, or a mixture of equal parts of Peru Balsam, or ethereal solution of Petroleum and spirits of wine should be rubbed carefully into the skin of the whole body, excepting the head, for three successive evenings, and on the fourth morning a warm bath with soap and water taken, the bath and clothing being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and woollen garments exposed to a heat equal to that of a baker's oven, and the linen boiled The application may be renewed after an interval of four on five days if necessary

Itching of the Skin. A frequent and very annoying occurrence with old people and with those who suffer from abdominal disturbances A remedy against all cases does not, unfortunately, exist, but a trial should be made from the series of **Sulphur, Rhus, Mercurius solubilis, Arsenicum, Pulsatilla, Nitri acidum, Silicea** and **Sepia** If the proper remedy is selected, relief usually follows in the course of the succeeding or second night Dose of the powder, a quantity of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue, or five drops or five pilules in water.

With young people relief is also obtained by warm baths or cold friction, older persons may employ advantageously cocoa butter, or almond oil, or vinegar and water, or Spirits of Camphor Itching produced by eruptions or by parasites of the skin requires other treatment

Jaundice, see **Liver Diseases.**

Kidney Diseases can never be treated successfully by a layman, for a microscopical and chemical investigation of the urine is necessary, and the symptoms can only be accurately estimated by a physician The only kidney disorder to be noted in these pages is that mentioned under Scarlet Fever.

Liver Diseases are very difficult to handle by other than physicians, because adequate knowledge can only be

obtained through an acquaintance with anatomy and physiology, and this cannot be had from books alone. Diseases of the liver, together with those of the gall-bladder, are often followed by Jaundice, because the liver is the bile-secreting organ, and when this function is obstructed, the bile may circulate in the blood; and from flowing in only small quantities or not at all into the bowel, a large number of disorders of digestion originate Remedies for simple forms of Liver disease are **Nux vomica, Sulphur, Mercurius solubilis, Bryonia** and **Phytolacca**; and they are also useful in Jaundice

Lungs, Inflammation of, may, as already stated under Bronchial Catarrh, set in from that disorder, as well as in the form termed Croupous Inflammation In the latter case the person experiences violent rigors and takes to bed, this is followed by great rise of temperature, quick, hard and full pulse, difficulty of breathing, and, when the pleura participates in the inflammation, stitch in the side The cough is dry and painful Usually after from five to eight days the crisis appears, which is announced by a profuse perspiration, reddish expectoration, etc, and recovery slowly follows, if the patient does not succumb to this dangerous disease when it is at its height The physician, who alone can form a correct knowledge of these cases, usually employs **Aconitum** at first, and then **Iodum, Phosphorus, Antim. tart.** etc

Measles. A well known disease of childhood, usually commencing with all the symptoms of catarrhal fever, as shivering, heat, cough and cold in the head After three days the rash usually appears in the form of red spots, from the size of linseed to that of beans, and in blotches of irregular form, which are more distinctly perceived by the hand to be raised above the skin, they begin on the face and by degrees extend over the whole body, and after some days the skin falls in branny scales With children measles are rarely dangerous, but this is sometimes the case with adults The patient must be kept neither too warm nor too cold, both the room and the bed-covering being of moderate warmth, and the eyes protected from the light For beverages, fresh barley water and milk should be given The complications of measles are inflammation of the eyes and of the ears, and, as noted under Whooping Cough, inflammation of the lungs, but medical aid should be sought without waiting for these complications to develop The chief remedies are

Aconitum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and one or two teaspoonfuls taken every one or two hours till the fever abates, in order to promote the eruption and avoid complications

Pulsatilla, given as Aconitum, or succeeded by it if the eruption is slow in coming out and if there are vomiting and diarrhœa.

Ipecucuanha is sometimes useful if, prior to the appearance of the eruption, there is experienced great constriction of the chest.

Mouth, Ulceration of the Corners of. This disorder is frequently chronic, it repeatedly reappears, and scrofulous persons are particularly liable to it.

In the morning there should be given five pilules or a quantity of the powder of **Sulphur** of the bulk of a pea, and then a pause of ten days allowed, after which **Calcarea** should be employed similarly every morning fasting and then after ten days interval the Sulphur may be resumed as before If there be stomach derangement, **Natrum muriaticum** is preferable to Sulphur.

The application of fresh cream to the corners of the mouth in the evening before going to sleep is advisable.

Mumps is accompanied by fever but not by inflammation, the salivary glands in the front of the ear undergo a soft and painful swelling of the lower portion below the angle of the jaw, causing much disfigurement of the face In the course of scarlet fever a similar swelling, but preceded by redness of the skin results in discharge, and requires medical aid, as it tends to become hardened When it occurs after taking cold, it usually disperses in a week if warm applications are employed and

Mercurius solubilis is given, every three hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours if the pain be but slight

Belladonna, five drops or five pilules, taken as Mercurius, if the pain becomes violent A tendency to the formation of matter requires **Hepar sulphuris,** and after the appearance of discharge **Silicea** should be given For any remaining hardness **Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur,** etc

Nettle-rash. A violently itching and burning eruption, resembling that of nettles, and occuring on various parts of the skin, it is of red or white colour, and generally appears suddenly at night and disappears just as rapidly, it is usually accompanied by slight fever It follows excitement, the use of certain kinds of food, as crabs, mussels, strawberries, etc., and appears also in the course of several disorders of the digestive organs In some cases it occurs without fever, in a chronic form, and returns without observable cause, it then requires skilled medical advice For the acute form, **Aconitum** is the chief remedy, when resulting from stomach derangement,

Pulsatilla; after chills, and with diarrhœa, **Dulcamara**; with rheumatic pains, **Bryonia**; if the eruption is much raised and bladdery, **Rhus toxicodendron**; if there are large patches of the size of half a crown, **Apis.** Dose, five drops or pilules dissolved in water and a tablespoonful given every hour. For subsequent treatment a morning dose of **Sulphur** for three days, either a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules being given dry on the tongue.

Neuralgia of the Face. This painful affection has its seat chiefly in the nerves under the eye or in front of the ear, whence it extends to the whole side of the face in the course of the nerves supplying it. It frequently appears suddenly, is of varying duration, as for a day or a week at a time, and sometimes disappears as suddenly Allopathy can rarely do anything to cure this complaint but homœopathy is much more successful, although some old-standing cases may be obstinate

Aconitum, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every four hours, if it originate in chill. The pain is burning, piercing, pricking, screwing, etc

Belladonna, given as Aconitum, when there is shooting pain in the cheek-bones, nose or temples, with stiffness of the neck and throat. The pain is produced by rubbing the spot where it usually appears. There are also increased flow of tears and of saliva

Arsenicum, given as Aconitum, if the pains are periodic, if they feel of a pricking, burning, tearing character, with a sensation as if something were creeping along the nerve, with chilliness, great anguish and loss of strength, worse in bed and when resting, relieved by external warmth and cold.

China, given as Aconitum, is specially indicated for debilitated persons, where there is pricking, tearing and drawing pain in the head or limbs, with great excitement, restlessness, and sensitiveness of the skin, and the pains are increased by rest There is also a tendency for the pain to return at regular intervals.

Veratrum album, given as Aconitum, for insupportable pain which drives the patient to despair, weakness even to fainting, improvement with the warmth of the bed or towards morning, relief on walking about, increase of pain from vexation. This remedy is especially useful for hysterical women, as also Pulsatilla

Gelsemium, given as Aconitum, for sudden, sharp, darting pains, tearing and shooting pains in the course of nerves, aggravation from change of weather. Suitable to nervous, excitable persons, either male or female. This medicine is also employed externally.

Iris versicolor, given as Aconitum, when there is stunning

pain around the eye extending to the teeth, with aggravation from exertion

Actæa racemosa, given as Aconitum, for pains in the muscles and nerves, attended with great debility; shooting pain as from an electric shock, numbness of the body; severe pain in the cheek-bones.

Besides the above, Spigelia, Colocynthis, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Ignatia, etc are useful, see **Part II. Materia Medica.** Magnesia phosphorica 6, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea taken three times a day for two or three weeks, has recently been spoken well of

Nightmare. A spasmodic contraction of the chest, appearing during sleep, and accompanied by a sensation as if some heavy body or living object were disporting itself on the pit of the stomach and arresting the breathing The subject of the attack is neither able to move nor to cry out This complaint appears chiefly in plethoric persons who are either accustomed to take too large an evening meal, or to make it of indigestible food, and who are not attentive to having a regular daily stool, and do not take sufficient exercise in the open air These causes must be wholly avoided, and an enema employed in the evening to empty the lower bowel. The chief remedy is

Carbo vegetabilis, in the evening a small quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three or four pilules dissolved in water, if much flatulent disturbance is present.

Sulphur, given in the same manner, if there is fulness after eating heartburn, constipation, and discomfort after taking milk

Nux vomica, in the morning three or four drops or pilules dissolved in water, if the stomach is disordered by beer or spirituous liquors, or if flatulent pains together with nasty taste in the mouth and constipation are present

Pulsatilla similarly to Nux, but given in the evening, if there be stomach derangement from fatty substances or pastry, and also if there is diarrhœa

If the attack occurs in the night, three or four drops or pilules of **Opium** should be given dissolved in water

Over heating. If, after violent emotion during hot weather, there appears heat in the head, redness of the face, giddiness, thirst and restlessness

Aconitum is indicated five drops or five pilules dissolved in half a wineglassful of water, to prevent after effects Or a drop of **Tincture of Camphora** on sugar will be found useful

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the membrane investing the bowel. This disorder begins with rigors, which are succeeded by heat, and at the same time there suddenly sets in at a

definite spot in the abdomen a very violent pain which spreads over the whole of the bowels, it is increased by the slightest contact with the abdominal walls and vomiting is set up; and with this there is constipation The management of this most dangerous disorder can necessarily belong alone to the physician The homœopathic remedies specially indicated are Aconitum, Belladonna, Mercurius sol, Bryonia and Arsenicum Colic, which the layman may mistake for this complaint, is relieved by pressure and it is unattended by fever With rheumatism of the abdominal muscles, the pain is increased by pressure and by movement of the integument and there is neither fever nor vomiting In peritonitis, the important caution must be observed, that, beyond all other medicines, purgatives will increase the disorder

Perspiration, Excess of. General perspiration, in the absence of other symptoms of disturbance, is very frequently only a result of excess in eating and drinking local perspiration is a result of want of cleanliness or is produced by too warm clothing. This is especially the case with perspiration of the feet, which can be removed by daily washing the feet and then powdering them, and particularly between the toes, with Salicyl powder (Talcum salicyl-saponatum) which is not injurious to health After chill to the feet, **Silicea** will remove any resulting disturbances accompanied by suppressed perspiration of the feet, a morning dose of a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules being administered, together with warm foot baths (see Appendix p 82) and rubbing with oil It is also useful to wrap the bare feet in gutta percha tissue over which woollen socks should be drawn

Piles, see **Hæmorrhoids.**

Pimples, see **Eruptions.**

Pleurisy may be either with or without pain, and with or without fever In either case, the knowledge of the physician is necessary for examination of the chest, for both the stitch in the side and the difficulty of breathing are present in other forms of disease The chief remedy is

Bryonia, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours when there is fever with sharp stitch in the side, if the patient was previously in good health

Arsenicum, given similarly for feeble chest and generally squalid habit

Arnica, for old people who complain of stich in the side

To obtain absorption of the fluid in the chest, the physician, if he finds it watery may need **Squilla,** if purulent **Hepar sulphuris** or **Arsenicum,** so that an operation may be avoided.

Rheumatism. There are many forms of this affection and also many complaints very improperly denoted by this name The chief forms are

1. *Muscular Rheumatism*, which appears as a dull, numbing, irritating, tearing or drawing pain, either in one or in several groups of muscles. The pain is increased by pressure, and by extension of the muscles, and by movement of the part. The complaint arises from exertion, chill, etc, as well as from internal causes, such as deranged digestion According to the part of the body affected the disorder is known as Rheumatism of the neck, chest, abdomen, etc. In a large number of cases Rheumatism sets in in the back or loins, making the back quite rigid and the patient helpless Sciatica is an entirely different affection, which see If Muscular Rheumatism arise from over exertion, the indications are

Arnica, three to five drops or five pilules dissolved in water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours, and the painful muscles rubbed with an application of equal parts of the mother tincture and warm water

Rhus toxicodendron, employed in the same manner, is useful if Arnica does not relieve in a couple of days with the aid of rest and warmth in bed, or if the disturbance arises from getting wet through, and the pain continues in the warmth of the bed

Belladonna, in the same manner as Arnica. if the pain is extremely violent and is accompanied by headache

Nux vomica, given similarly, if the patient also suffers from constipation and hæmorrhoids, if the loins feel as if broken. and the pain is aggravated by change of position

Colocynthis, similarly to Arnica, if there be present constipation and great distension of the abdomen, and escape of flatulence followed by relief

In many cases **Causticum** is also useful if the pain is relieved by warmth **Antimonium tartaricum** for cramping pain extending from the loins to the legs or **Carbo vegetabilis** in the place of Colocynthis.

Gelsemium, given as Arnica, for nervous, excitable persons, who experience great muscular prostration

Actæa racemosa, employed similarly, when the pains are sudden, of shooting character, darting from place to place, and return at regular intervals

Hamamelis, given similarly to Arnica, for bruised, sore and weary feeling in the limbs, especially if brought on by slight fatigue, and there is a tendency to enlarged veins.

2 *Acute Rheumatism of the Joints* is accompanied by considerable fever and swelling and inflammation of several joints, and can only be treated by the physician, because of the danger of inflammation of the heart or pericardium attending it

Until medical aid arrives, **Aconitum** and **Bryonia** are the chief remedies indicated, three to five drops or ten pilules of either being dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours

It should be noted that in cases where Natrum salicylicum has been customarily taken and has not fulfilled its indications, Benzoës acidum 2 in powder, a small quantity on the tip of a pen-knife every two hours, has frequently been found serviceable

3 *Chronic Rheumatism of the Joints* either remains after the acute form of the disease, or else sets in by degrees, unattended by fever The first appearances are stiffness of one or more joints with more or less pain, and they are usually better in warm weather than in cold, so that if the patient is exposed to unfavourable weather the complaint gets worse In course of time the pain becomes constant, the joints swollen and their form altered, and the sufferer becomes stiff and frequently bent In some cases the pain wanders from one joint to another The treatment of this complaint is often successful under homœopathy The most useful remedies are

Rhus toxicodendron, two or three times a week, three to five drops or as many pilules, for tearing and screwing pain, with a feeling of paralytic weakness as if the flesh would fall from the bones, the pain is increased at night in bed, and by warmth during the day, and is worse on first moving and better by continued movement

Dulcamara, given similarly to Rhus, if the latter is unattended by benefit, and a thorough wetting has been the evident cause

Bryonia, similarly to Rhus, for pricking pain increased by movement and cold, with swelling of the joints

Arsenicum, given as Rhus, for burning pain which is troublesome at night, and better from movement and from outward warmth

Pulsatilla, similarly to Rhus, the joint-pains setting in crosswise, flying from one joint to another, worse during the evening and night and better in the open air

Mercurius solubilis, two or three times a week a small quantity of the powder on the end of a pen-knife, or three to five pilules, if the joints are swollen and painful, if the pain comes on in bed and is not relieved by profuse perspiration

Phytolacca, hard, red, shining swelling of the joints, accompanied by pain along the bones, and where there is a tendency to enlargements of the glands Dose as for Rhus.

Sulphur, given as Mercurius, in long continued cases not yielding to the medicines indicated and especially if there are abdominal disturbances

Besides the above there may be required Causticum, Rhododendron, Nux vom, Calc carb, Antimonium crudum, Iodum Staphisagria, Ledum, Mezereum, etc.

Rupture. The places at which a rupture more commonly appears are the inner groin, the upper and front part of the thigh, or at the navel. To attempt to cure an old-standing rupture by the use of homœopathic medicines without the application of a truss is futile But the employment of **Nux vomica** from time to time in the dose of five drops or five pilules has a beneficial effect on the digestion and causes the descent of the rupture to be a rare occurrence, and particularly if the person leads a moderate life and does not overload the stomach. An excellent truss is that of Dr Hirsch, constructed especially for ruptures which are not very large If a rupture protrudes and cannot be returned, the motions being unable to pass the constriction, there sets in violent pain, then nausea and vomiting of food, of bile, and at last of the motion itself If help cannot be obtained, inflammation arises and extends from the point of rupture and then suppuration and gangrene develop Here skilled aid is absolutely indispensable to return the rupture, or, if this be not possible, to operate In the meantime, two or three drops or three or four pilules of **Nux vomica** should be taken in water every half hour, or a cup of very strong coffee, and warm bandages applied over the swelling, the patient being kept lying on the back Vomiting of the motions renders the operation unavoidable

St. Vitus's Dance. Spasmodic movements either of single muscles, or groups of muscles, or of the limbs, continuing during the daytime but ceasing in the dark and in sleep The movements are aggravated if the person affected engages in any ordinary exertion. Females are especially liable to it from the sixth to the twentieth year, and it continues for several weeks in succession The remedies are **Cuprum, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Ignatia, Zincum, Pulsatilla,** etc Cold friction to the spine, in a warm room in winter, is also beneficial

Scarlet Fever. Scarlatina. An epidemic contagious disorder, appearing especially in children, but also occuring in adults It is accompanied by fever, headache, inflammation of the throat and derangement of the stomach After two or three days of this disturbance, a scarlet rash appears in patches on the skin, at first on the neck and chest and then spreads over the whole body These patches, which are as large as the palm of the hand, are nearly always smooth, and the redness disappears under pressure with the fingers but reappears as soon as the pressure is removed, the colour returning from the edges to the centre It is rare that the eruption is attended by blisters After some days the skin becomes rough and cracked, and then scales off in small and large patches This scaling continues for from one to three weeks, after which, the patient

is well, unless a tendency is shown to one of the following disorders, if indeed it has not already made its appearance.—,

A *Diphtheria*, which, when it results from scarlet fever, is very severe, see DIPHTHERIA

B *Typhoid*, attended by violent delirium and convulsions, but, in a later stage, unconsciousness and torpor

C *Suppuration of the Glands of the Ear*, see MUMPS.

D. *Renal Catarrh*, developing in albuminous urine and dropsy. This commences with swelling of the face and then of the abdomen and lower limbs It is sometimes accompanied by fever, which is apt to be renewed after the patient is better, the return being very insidious

Treatment — To avoid scarlet fever in children, it is necessary to follow the excellent advice of Hahnemann, which has been confirmed by celebrated physicians, as Hufeland, Guttceit and others to give them during the occurrence of an epidemic of scarlet fever, for three mornings in succession, three or four drops or pilules of **Belladonna**, and to continue it if they should fall ill, when it will be found that the complaint has been modified The disease is aided by rest in bed, by not too heavy coverings, and by a temperature of about 60° Fahr in winter, and if the room is supplied with fresh air For drink, cold water and the juice of fruit, and for nourishment, milk and gelatinous soups The chief remedies are

Belladonna, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful given every two hours if the inflammation of the throat be not very great

Apis, employed similarly, if there is much inflammation of the throat and swallowing is almost impossible, or if diphtheria threatens

Mercurius cyanatus, given as Belladonna, if the diphtheritic process progresses unchecked by either of the above remedies It is also useful as a gargle or spray in diphtheria

In the stage of scaling, the whole body should be rubbed either with olive oil or with cocoa butter three times a day, but after the fourteenth day only once a day If, in spite of this, renal catarrh sets in, **Apis** must be given as above described, if without fever, **Hepar sulphuris** three times a day, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules Besides this, vapour baths, see Appendix p 83 and the wet pack are beneficial, as is recognized by every physician in all severe cases of scarlet-fever

Sciatica. A pain in the large nerve at the back of the hip, usually appearing on one side only, and extending either to the hollow of the knee, the calf and the heel, or else to the inner side of the thigh. The pain is extremely violent and shooting in paroxysms, through the part, and in the intervals

of pain the part feels numbed. Sometimes the complaint is of a rheumatic character resulting from a chill; but much more frequently it is entirely independent of the influence of the weather or of chill and depends on nerve disease of a very obstinate kind, or it proceeds from disease of the bones of the lower part of the body, or from some other abdominal disorder If benefit does not speedily follow domestic medication the care of a homœopathic physician should be sought

Colocynthis, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and a tablespoonful given every four hours, if there be picking and darting pain, usually worse on resting, and especially in the evening and night, in some cases rest alleviates

Rhus toxicodendron, given as Colocynthis, for sciatica arising from getting wet though, or from extreme bodily fatigue. The pain is of a drawing and throbbing character, and is increased by rest and warmth, and relieved by continued walking and in dry weather

Belladonna, given similarly to Colocynthis, for burning and pricking pain, especially at night, with great sensitiveness of the skin to touch, the pain is relieved by change of position and on walking

Nux vomica, employed as Colocynthis, for pain increased by movement and at night, and where there is congestion of blood to the abdominal organs, as in hæmorrhoids, constipation, etc

Mercurius solubilis, every four hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and a tablespoonful taken for a dose, if at the same time there are pains in other joints and especially at night

Zincum, given as Mercurius, for stabbing pain in the left side

Phytolacca, sharp, shooting pains extending down the outer side of the leg and aggravated at night, and when associated with rheumatism of the bones Dose as of Colocynthis

Besides the above there are also indicated in some cases Arsenicum, Hepar sulphuris, Natrum muriaticum, Arnica, Pulsatilla, Chamomilla and Ignatia, and lastly Kali phosphoricum 3—6 given similarly to Magn phos. in Neuralgia, which see

Sleeplessness is, in most cases only a symptom of some other disturbance, and hence can only be remedied by removal of the cause In respect to diet, the observations on Nightmare should be consulted. People should never go to bed with cold feet and those who habitually suffer from coldness of the feet which prevents their sleeping should use a hot bottle in bed.

Nux vomica, five pilules in the morning dry on the tongue, or five drops in a teaspoonful of water, should be given after mental strain, and for indigestion with flatulence, as the result of the use of coffee and spirits

Coffea, given as Nux Vomica, but in the evening, for sleeplessness from great nervous excitement and vivacity of ideas

Opium, taken as Coffea, for sleeplessness from fright or from the appearance of startling objects.

China, given as Coffea, for sleeplessness following the use of tea

Pulsatilla, given as Coffea, for sleeplessness from stomach derangement caused by fat and indigestible food, etc.

Gelsemium, given as Coffea, where there is also nervousness and restlessness, or neuralgic pain of the head

Small-pox is usually ushered in with pain in the loins, giddiness, headache, depression, slight attack of fever and stomach derangement After three or four days of this disturbance, a violent fever sets in, with chills and burning of the skin, and with the appearance, first on the face and then on the other parts of the body, of a red, lentil-shaped eruption which is raised above the surface, and which after some days becomes a vesicle with a depressed centre This vesicle contains a watery fluid which develops into pus, and then, on about the tenth day of the eruption, bursts, and forms a yellowish or dull brown crust, on the falling off of which the well-known pitting remains. In milder cases, the pock is separate and is known as the Discrete form, in severe cases, the eruption runs together, forming thick masses of scab, and this form is known as the Confluent In the latter case, if high fever be present and brain symptoms develop, or if pock appear on the eyes, or eyelids, or on the mucous membrane of the mouth, or nostrils, or throat, there is considerable danger

General Management — Fresh and pure air in the sick-room, which must not be kept too warm While the fever is present there must only be given milk broth with bread in it, and cold water After the departure of the fever, nourishing diet To prevent pitting of the face, each pustule must be pricked with a needle while the contents are only watery, or the face anointed daily with pure glycerine Internally

Belladonna, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours, if the fever is high and there is delirium. Cold water bandages may also be applied to the head

Mercurius solubilis, every two or three hours, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five pilules dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, if there be salivation, pains in the neck and diarrhœa

Hepar sulphuris, given as Mercurius, for confluent small-pox with constipation

Arsenicum, similarly to Belladonna, for putrid and bloody stools and sinking of strength

Hydrastis, given as Belladonna, for early appearance of the pustules in small-pox, with much swelling of the face and great prostration

Sulphur, a morning dose of the powder of the quantity of the bulk of a pea, or three to five pilules, after the fever has left and the crusting of the eruption is apparently general

Complications, as inflammation of the brain, lung, eye or ear, should be immediately noted and have the most careful medical attention

After Vaccination, it is well to give five pilules or three or four drops of **Thuja** every morning four two or three days, to prevent any resulting disturbances

Sneezing. Attacks of sneezing, if they occur only in the morning, require five pilules or drops of **Belladonna** or **Causticum**; if there is return during the day, **Silicea**, a quantity ef the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five pilules dry on the tongue

Stomach Disorders. The chief derangements of the stomach are produced artificially An unnatural method of diet in childhood lays a certain foundation for weakness of digestion, and, later on, when independent of parental guidance in the matter a person very frequently maintains an irregular diet, either from necessity or from choice, he thinks a certain sort of food "will do him good", or he is not careful to make a judicious selection from the kinds offered him, or he makes no distinction between the relative value of hot and cold food, or he either goes beyond, or altogether misses, the times of meals, and makes up the omission at the next meal, or he swallows his food rapidly, without sufficiently masticating the solids or mixing them with the saliva in the mouth, or after the day's work and heat he fills the stomach with beer or other liquids, if he has not indeed been doing so through the course of the day, and thus in one way or other contrives to impair, and often most seriously, his digestion And for all these sins, which no mode of life on earth requires, he asks absolution of the physician, he wonders if he gives him a thorough sermon on his doings, and is amazed if he points out to him the cigar in his mouth from morning to evening as the source of his sufferings Not less surprised are the parents who bring their children to the physician, if it is shown them that the poverty of blood, the chlorosis and stomach derangements from which they suffer have their origin in the mode of life and in improper diet, and that in spite of expensive food, nourishment is at fault, and they suffer from actual hunger Chronic disorders of the digestive organs, therefore, always require a vigorous resolution to return to a manner of living conformable to nature, if it is desired to

benefit by the advice of the physician, and also with Acute derangements of the digestive organs, which are not so commonly the starting point of chronic disturbances, but which are more frequently preceded for a long time by certain weaknesses of digestion, the same careful consideration of diet must take place for a permanent cure to be effected The unthinking majority of invalids, and unfortunately also of doctors, who imagine by so-called strengthening or tonic remedies and by purging to effect a cure of every sin against health, may perhaps laugh at such a statement as imaginary, but it should be remembered that that which is to-day extolled as scientific and judicious, may be regarded in the future as miserable bungling

A *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion* usually presents the following symptoms impaired appetite; pressure at the pit of the stomach, sensation of fulness and distension after meals, desire for spiced or acid food, eructations of what has been eaten, nausea, vomiting, sometimes with acidity, and heartburn, and there is relief following the eructations and vomiting, or if the food passes from the stomach into the bowel, rumbling and griping often result, and then diarrhœa appears, either alone, or alternately with hard, lumpy motions In treatment, careful regulation of the diet is necessary The homœopathic remedies chiefly indicated are **Natrum muriaticum** and **Nux vomica,** a dose of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five drops or pilules in water every morning, and continued for some length of time With dyspepsia after heavy food, it is advisable to takes a teaspoonful of pepsine wine three times daily shortly before meals There are also needed, according to circumstances, **Pulsatilla, China, Calcarea,** and, according to Jahr, **Hepar sulphuris** and **Sulphur.**

B *Acute Catarrh of the Stomach* in adults exhibits a series of symptoms, arising either from some indigestible food or drink, or from tainted or spoiled articles of diet, sour beer, etc, or from emotion, from fasting, or, it may be, from powerful drugs The region of the stomach is painful, distended, and sensitive to touch the tongue coated, especially at the back, the taste bitter or clammy, the head confused, there is pain at the forehead, increased thirst, bad odour from the mouth, tasteless or acid eructations of wind or of food, retching or vomiting, and the motions are frequently pappy, foul smelling and accompanied by colic If there is also fever, the headache is sometimes so violent as to develop into delirium the appetite is entirely lost, eruptions of small bladdery pimples appear on the lips, and the urine is deep red In such cases, which last for a week or more, the disorder is termed *Gastric Fever*, or if the motions are much obstructed, and the entire cavity of the mouth coated with viscid oily mucus, so that the

patient is continually obliged to clear the throat, it is known as *Mucous Fever*, or if the portion of bowel adjoining the stomach, which is termed the duodenum, is similarly affected with catarrh, and the secretion of bile is obstructed, so that jaundice results, the urine becomes very dark brown and the stool hard and resembling white clay, the affection is named *Bilious Fever*.

The remedies employed for Acute Catarrh of the Stomach are —

Nux vomica, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two or three hours, when there is derangement of the stomach from too many kinds of food, from spirituous liquors and from excessive use of tobacco It is especially useful for persons subject to constipation, hæmorrhoids and flatulence

Pulsatilla, given as Nux vom, is preferable if the stomach derangement arises from eating fat food, pork, pastry, heavy or hot cakes, pancakes, new bread, fruit, etc Or if there are absence of thirst and diarrhœa, whereas Nux vomica has thirst and constipation

Bryonia, given as Nux vom, for sufferings from heavy food, and particularly after beans, turnips, cabbage, salad and cheese Stomach derangement with rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints

Arsenicum, sometimes after Nux vomica and Pulsatilla, and given similarly to Nux v, if they have been only partially useful, also for chill of the stomach from ice, cold fruit and cold drinks when heated

Ipecacuanha, given as Nux vom, especially if there be nausea and aversion to food, vomiting or retching This remedy is particularly useful in the stomach disorders of children **Chamomilla** is also beneficial when the disturbance occurs in children after chill or vexation, or with vomiting and diarrhœa

In Gastric and Bilious Fevers, till the aid of the physician is obtained, the similarity of abdominal symptoms requires the same remedies, in addition to which, **Belladonna, Mercurius solubilis, China, Antimonium crudnm, Iris versicolor, Podophyllum,** etc are often needed Till improvement sets in, the diet should be only light soup and water

C *Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach* is usually a sequel of the Acute form, or it appears as the result of continued irregularity of living, as brandy and beer drinking, or from other causes, as diseases of the lungs and heart The symptoms resemble those of dyspepsia, but the sensation of pressure at the pit of the stomach is generally more constant, and is increased by the pressure of tight clothing, there is sore throat, with eructations and water brash, there are copious mucous vomitings in the morning, or risings of sour fluid, nutrition becomes

deranged, and the colour of the face greyish yellow, the bowel is constipated, or constipation alternates with liquid stools, and the patient becomes by degrees more irritable and hypochondriacal There is usually present with this complaint *Dilatation of the Stomach* — In respect to treatment, the observations made under Acute Stomach Catarrh should be noted Sometimes great benefit is derived from a milk diet, as for instance at the Milk-treatment establishments which are found on the continent Medicinal indications are the same as given under Dyspepsia, and especially with regard to **Natrum muriaticum,** and **Nux vomica;** besides which are **Arsenicum, Pulsatilla, Calcarea carb., Sepia, Sulphur, Hydrastis** and **Kali bichromas;** and Antimon crudum, Kali sulphuricum, Lycopodium and Bryonia

D *Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach*, which has its origin in Chronic Catarrh of that organ is attended with vomiting of blood In treatment the ordinary remedies for Catarrh of the Stomach are employed

E *Spasm of the Stomach* arises from Chronic Catarrh as well as from other causes It appears as a violent cramping pain at the pit of the stomach, often extending to the shoulder-blades, necessitating doubling of the body together and it is relieved by firm pressure at the pit of the stomach Its duration is from half an hour to two hours, and it ends either with eructations and want to urinate or with vomiting It should be observed that the pain produced by the passage of a gall-stone resembles that of Spasm of the Stomach, but the colour of the skin during the passage of a gall-stone is always yellowish, as in jaundice and gall-stones are found in the motions The chief remedy for the attacks is a watery solution of five pilules or five drops in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every quarter hour during the attack, and afterwards a similar dose morning and evening for several days of

Nux vomica, especially if the pains are aggravated by eating and by coffee-drinking, and the pain is chiefly on one side of the head or in the forehead

Belladonna is the next remedy, given as Nux v, for spasm of the stomach arising from chill, and usually ending with eructations, and bettered by bending the body backwards

Ignatia, given as Nux v, in cases attended with debility or poverty of blood, and in nervous disorders where the pain is brought on by eating, and where it produces fainting

Besides the above, **Arsenicum** is useful for burning pain with increased thirst, **Chamomilla** for tendency to diarrhœa, **Bryonia** if the pain is aggravated on moving about; **Bismuth** for water-brash, China, Colocynthis, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla

Stye. A swelling of the eyelid, which is frequently very painful, and which tends to the formation and discharge of matter

Pulsatilla is in ordinary cases specific. Given early it frequently disperses it as a small boil. Dose, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and a tablespoonful taken every four hours

Hepar sulph., a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea given morning and evening, or five pilules in the same manner as Pulsatilla, if the eyelid is much swollen and matter forms

If the complaint returns from time to tine, **Sulphur** and **Calcarea** may be successively employed, in the dose of three pilules or a quantity of the powder of Sulphur of the bulk of a pea every morning for a week and then pause a week, after which an evening dose of Calcarea may be taken for a week

Swollen Face is usually a result of chill and is frequently connected with toothache or earache as a sequel to inflammation at the fang of a tooth

Aconitum, five drops or pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every two hours, particularly when there is heat of the face, with redness and hardness and if the pain is of a throbbing and burning character

Chamomilla, given as Aconitum, if the pain is worse at night, if the swelling is red or rose red, or if one cheek is red and the other pale

Mercurius, five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every three hours, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea every three hours dry on the tongue, for tearing, throbbing, and burning pain, with swelling of the face and inflammation of the gum

If a Gum-boil forms and matter discharges, **Silicea** must be given morning and evening, either a small quantity of the powder or three or four pilules If it returns repeatedly and a chronic Fistula of the Gum forms, the tooth must be extracted

Throat. Sore Throat. Inflamed Throat. This affection occurs chiefly in the tonsils and adjacent parts, it must not be confounded with diphtheria, nor croup, nor inflammation of the upper part of the wind-pipe

Aconitum is when it follows a chill, which is the most common cause, always the first remedy Given soon, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and a tablespoonful taken every two hours, are often alone sufficient to remove the complaint The especial symptoms are scraping pain in the throat, heat and dryness of the skin, thirst, increased frequency and fulness of the pulse and general restlessness

Belladonna, given as Aconitum, when there is great difficulty in swallowing and particularly liquids, which return by the nose; constriction, dryness and painfulness of the throat,

and the palate and throat are bright red, swollen and covered with tenacious mucus which can often be drawn out of the mouth in threads

Mercurius, every three hours, a quantity of the bulk of a pea or five pilules, given as Aconitum, for pricking pain on swallowing and continued inclination thereto, burning pain and swelling of the throat and tonsils, copious flow of saliva and nasty taste in the mouth.

Chamomilla, given as Aconitum, for catarrhal inflammation of the throat without marked swelling, but especially with feeling of much rawness in the throat, which is worse at night It is the chief remedy when it occurs in children

Hepar, given as Mercurius, for great swelling of the tonsils with throbbing pain, a clear indication of the formation of matter

Kali bichromicum, given similarly to **Merurius**, when there is inflammation of the back of the palate, the tonsils and the upper part of the throat, dark redness of the affected parts, burning pain relieved by swallowing ulceration of the tonsils

Hydrastis, given as Aconitum, for rawness and ulceration of the parts, secretion of yellow, tenacious mucus, physical prostration. Also serviceable as a gargle, in the proportion of ten drops of 1 × solution to a wineglassful of water

Gargles of infusion of Marsh Mallows, and warm poultices to the neck are also useful

Chronic Sore Throat, with secretion of viscid mucus and continued feeling of want to clear the throat, requires avoidance of tobacco smoking and of alcoholic drinks, and also of spices and of fat food A gargle of a teacupful of lukewarm water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved should be used every morning Internally, an occasional dose of **Nux vomica** for drinkers, or **Natrum muriaticum** where there is indigestion, or **Hepar sulphuris** if there be hoarseness, or **Phytolacca** when the glands are also affected

Tongue, Injuries to the. **Arnica**, ten drops of the mother tincture in a tumblerful of water, the mouth should be frequently rinsed with this, and especially when wounds of the tongue occur from decayed and broken teeth and from burns.

Toothache may arise from local causes, as from a decayed tooth with resulting inflammation of the nerve In this case the dentist is able to give the most speedy relief with local manipulation, and also, by stopping a decayed tooth, to preserve it for a number of years Carious teeth sometimes give rise to inflammation around the fangs; the pain is violent and the tooth feels as if lengthened, a swelling forms on the gum and emits a small quantity of discharge and then closes over, or it remains open and discharges matter on pressure, and is

then termed a Dental Fistula **Mercurius solubilis** should be given, every two hours, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five pilules dissolved in water and a tablespoonful for a dose If, in a decayed tooth, swelling of the gum and cheek arises, or a fistula has already formed which will not heal with **Silicea,** it must be removed by the dentist An especial field in which the benefits of homœopathic treatment may be experienced is that of the nervous, rheumatic and congestive forms of toothache, which attack several teeth, and frequently the whole side of the upper or lower jaw, and which has a general cause. The chief remedies are

Aconitum, if the pain is tearing, beating or burning, especially after chill, and with heat of the face and congestion to the head, and *if the pain is rheumatic, attacking several teeth at the same time.*

Chamomilla, for similar pain, particularly after chill from suppressed perspiration The pain is drawing, tearing and digging, and is especially unbearable at night, it affects several teeth and extends from the jaw to the ear Sometimes there is also stiff neck and swelling of the cheek In the majority of rheumatic toothaches this remedy will be found serviceable. It is also frequently useful in the toothache of children

Pulsatilla, for tearing, drawing, digging pain, chiefly in hollow teeth, pain as if the nerve were stretched and then relaxed, relief in the open air and on drawing air into the mouth aggravation in a warm room, in bed, from warm food, when seated and in the evening, suited particularly for women with deficient or suppressed menstruation

Belladonna, for digging, drawing, throbbing pain, with congestion to the head and beating of the arteries, redness of the cheek or rose red swelling, sensation of pressure and boring at the roots of hollow teeth, aggravation in the evening after lying down, and at night, on resting, when masticating, from warmth to the teeth, and in fresh air, relieved by sucking or rubbing till the blood comes.

Mercurius, if the gum looks ulcerated, bleeds easily, appears of whitish colour and much saliva flows into the mouth, tearing pain in several teeth, or in a hollow one as if it would break to pieces, aggravation at night, in fresh cool air, through draught, chill and food, perspiration without relief, continual desire to change position For toothache with painful swelling of the cheek this is the chief remedy

Nux vomica, for persons with black hair, dusky skin and irritable temperament, for those who take coffee and spirituous liquors, who have a sedentary occupation, or a tendency to constipation; or where the pain is increased by mental application The pain appears frequently in hollow teeth, it is drawing, throbbing and gnawing, and sometimes extends

to the head and ear, it is increased at night and in the morning on waking, in the open air and on drawing air into the mouth.

Actæa racemosa, for persons of rheumatic habit and nervous temperament, in whom the pain comes on at regular intervals, and is of a sharp, lancinating character, or else a feeling as of numbness The pain extends to the face

Gelsemium, when the pain extends to the temples or ears, and is accompanied by much nervous excitability Suited to women and children

Sulphur, especially for the subjects of scrofulous eruptions This remedy is sometimes useful when others have been administered without success.

Of either of these the dose is always five pilules or five drops in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful taken every three hours If Mercurius or Sulphur be taken in powder, a quantity of the bulk of a pea should be given every three hours dry on the tongue. Three doses at least of one remedy should be taken before passing to another †

Typhoid Fever. Enteric Fever. A very dangerous disorder, running an ordinary course of not less than twenty-one days It arises from ulceration of the bowel, and is accompanied by high fever and delirium, swelling of the spleen and diarrhœa of pea soup-like stools This affection requires the most nourishing diet that can be retained, in order to obviate a relapse, which may occur after 21 days and be prolonged for a similar period after apparent improvement Care must be taken to avoid Bedsores, which see The homœopathic remedies indicated are Belladonna, Phosphorus, Bryonia, Rhus toxicodendron, Arsenic, etc Useful also, in lowering the high temperature, is either modified cold water treatment, or that recently employed in the Berlin Hospitals with great success, viz, daily warm baths every one or two hours at a temperatur of about 80° Fahr, which lower the temperature without injury to the patient — an occurrence which frequently takes place from the too energetic application of cold water

Ulcers of the Legs and Feet occur chiefly in connexion with the spread of inflammation from blood vessels, as varicose veins in the feet and legs, or as torpid ulcers, with hardened edges and discoloured and ulcerated base, and associated with puriform secretions, they are difficult to heal by local treatment and seriously interfere with locomotion, the patient usually supposing the bone to be diseased A fortnight's rest in

† In complicated cases, a choice of several remedies is often required and "The Homœopathic Treatment of Toothache" will be found very useful Published by the Homœopathic Central Pharmacy Leipzig Price 6d

bed, with the foot in an elevated position, and wet bandages to the ulcer on Priessnitz' method, will, with careful selection from the following remedies, be frequently found successful.

Mercurius solubilis, morning and evening a quantity of the bulk of a pea, or three or four pilules dissolved in water, if the edges of the sore are inflamed, and there is violent pain and slight discharge.

Hepar sulphuris, given as Mercurius, when there is copious discharge mixed with blood.

Indolent ulcers require special local treatment The process of repair will be aided by **Sulphur** if there is an eruption on the leg, by **Arsenic**, if there is violent burning pain, and a thin corrosive discharge, secreted not only by the sore but also from the skin of the foot and leg, by **Nitri acidum**, if there is a foul-smelling discharge and the ulcer is bluish black.

Vertigo. Giddiness. This complaint may arise from various causes, and hence, if it be persistent or severe, medical aid should be sought Temporary attacks of giddiness are benefited, in plethoric people, by **Belladonna, Aconite, Nux vomica** and **Kali carbonicum**; in the anæmic, by **China, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Ferrum, Calcarea carbonica** and **Natrum muriaticum.**

Vomiting may be considered as a somewhat healthy process if it be the rejection of deleterious substances, as after overloading the stomach, or in cases of poisoning, etc. It, however, appears with diseases of the stomach itself when food, which otherwise can be borne, is thrown up And there is also the condition under which it occurs in the 'reflex action' of pathologists, as in disorders of the nerves and brain, such as migraine, and in inflammation of the membranes covering the brain Thus, in every case of vomiting, the cause must be taken into consideration, as well as the appearances present, and the treatment not merely made symptomatic The remedies indicated are

In vomiting of food, Arsenicum, Ipecacuanha, Chamomilla, Veratrum album

In mucous vomiting, Pulsatilla, Nux vomica, Arsenicum

In vomiting of blood, Ipecacuanha Carbo veg, Hamamelis

In bilious vomiting Bryonia, Chamomilla, Cuprum, Nux vomica, Antim tart, Iris versicolor

In vomiting of excrement, Nux vomica should be given and the doctor sent for immediately, as there may be a twist of the gut or stoppage

In nervous vomiting, Belladonna, Veratrum a., Zincum

Warts. **Rhus toxicodendron,** three pilules every evening dry on the tongue, or three drops in a tablespoonful of water, also externally, the warts should be painted every evening

with a few drops of the mother tincture of Thuja, if Rhus is unsuccessful, and internally Thuja in the same manner as Rhus tox.

In obstinate cases, it is sometimes necessary to supplement the foregoing medicines by **Sulphur**, giving a morning dose for a week, of three pilules or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue, then pause for a week, and after that give Rhus t similarly, but in the evening, in the form of either drops or pilules, and after another week's interval the Sulphur may be resumed if necessary

Whitlow. An inflammation of the end of the finger, attended with severe pain, considerable swelling, and formation of matter. Usually the part beneath the skin is alone affected, but sometimes a tendon also is exposed, the ulcerating process frequently destroying it, at other times the covering of the bone participates in the disease, in which case the discharge of matter may continue for some weeks, and lead either to crippling of the finger or to loss of the end of it When inflammation is confined to the part beneath the skin it is sometimes advised to be opened, to prevent the formation of matter, by inserting a probe or knitting needle at the painful part; this is not where the swelling is commonly found, around the nail, but on the opposite, the inner side of the finger. By rubbing this spot with a small stick which has been soaked in Nitric acid until it has lost its glossiness, and afterwards wrapping the finger with a tallow rag, the inflammation may sometimes be subdued in twenty four hours, and this procedure can be repeated the next day If there is already considerable formation of matter beneath the skin this method is not indicated, but the place must be opened by the application of warm poultices, or warm soap and water, together with the internal use of **Hepar sulphuris**, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or three or four pilules being given every two hours in a tablespoonful of water After the place is opened, it must be kept scrupulously clean with warm water and soap twice a day, and vaseline applied on lint or linen, and a daily dose of **Silicea** taken as described for Hepar The inflammation of the tendon and of the bone-covering requires the care of a surgeon, and the healing process can also be aided by **Hepar** and **Silicea.**

Whooping-cough. This well-known complaint of childhood, if of long duration, is commonly very troublesome, if not even dangerous, but, in its various stages, it is successfully treated by carefully selected homœopathic remedies At first it has only the characters of a common cold in the upper part of the windpipe, but later on the attacks of cough become spasmodic and threaten to suffocate, and all food is frequently

vomited. Great accuracy must be observed in noting the symptoms, and if fever has set in, and the patient is not well in the intervals of the attacks of coughing, but the breathing is much hurried, catarrhal inflammation is to be feared, which requires careful medical aid The most useful remedy on the appearance of the complaint is

Belladonna, five drops of pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a teaspoonful taken every three hours, if the face becomes bluish red with coughing, or if bleeding of the nose sets in

For the second stage if the cough is spasmodic

Cuprum is indicated if the child becomes stiff during the attacks, if the whistling tone of the cough is very distinct, and the attack ends with vomiting of food, or of tenacious phlegm, or sometimes even of blood, and if occasionally there is bleeding from the nose as well as from the mouth During the attacks there is warm perspiration, and they are relieved by movement Dose as of Belladonna, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue. In some cases Drosera is preferable to Cuprum

Veratrum album, used as Belladonna, if there is more or less fever present, with much chilliness, thirst and sweat, and small, weak, rapid pulse, loss of strength and emaciation

Ipecacuanha, given as Belladonna, if the vomiting is very forcible, and the cough suffocating, with blueness of the face and great anguish, accompanied by expectoration of mucus, also for great difficulty of breathing between the attacks

Naphthalinum 3 in powder has recently been employed in epidemics of Whooping-cough with good results, a quantity of the bulk of a pea being given dry on the tongue

Persons suffering from whooping-cough should be kept day and night in a uniformly warm temperature, and the purity of the air of the chamber should be regulated by admissions of fresh air from time to time. It is important that there be no excitement, and that the strength is maintained with adequate nourishing diet

Worms. In the intestinal canal of man are found three kinds of worms — Thread worms, Round worms and Tape-worms, and besides these are Trichinæ which quit the bowel and migrate among the muscles Thread worms are especially found in children, producing and keeping up a variety of disturbances, for which it is the almost universal custom to kill and expel them by specific remedies in strong doses. Thus, against tape-worm and round-worm it is usual to employ Cina or Santonin in various preparations, and against the small thread worms found in the lower bowel, to use in addition, after the bowel has been emptied by a warm water injection,

small enemata, (see Appendix p 84 of a decoction to two ounces of Garlic in a quarter of a pint of water, or ten to twenty drops of tincture of Pyrethrum in four tablespoonfuls of water, and the tape-worm is expelled by decoctions of Male Fern, Kamela, Kousso or the bark of Granate root. Such perforce treatment cannot be entirely prohibited, for very frequently the sufferings from worms disappear completely on adopting it, sometimes, however, this is not the case, so that it is evident that the worm disturbance is only an accidental complication of bowel disease, or that the worms have found appropriate ground in a disordered bowel and hence a direct purgative treatment cannot be employed where there is great debility in disease, or in old age, or in pregnancy, or with children In such cases one administers

Calcarea carbonica, especially in scrofulous children, a morning dose of the quantity of a pea or five pilules dry on the tongue If there is also colic, a previous single dose of **Cina** is required

Mercurius solubilis, employed similarly, if there are mucous stools and cutting pains in the abdomen

Sulphur, should be employed similarly for difficult motions

For the itching at the orifice of the bowel with thread worms, **Ignatia** is to be recommended Children who suffer from tape-worm should frequently have pumpkin seeds to eat and should drink milk with them

B. DISEASES OF FEMALES

Breasts. Inflamed Breast during confinement If the breast is red and hard, as in erysipelas, give either

Belladonna or **Bryonia,** five drops or pilules dissolved in water every three hours, or the one medicine may succeed the other

Phosphorus, in the same dose, every four hours, if the above remedies are both unsuccessful

Hepar sulphuris, every three hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or pilules as of Belladonna if discharge cannot be prevented, this will hasten the opening of the abcess and aid the escape of matter

If the inflammation arises from external injury, **Arnica** is the first remedy

A judicious woman will consult a physician, who, if he does not understand homœopathy, will not prescribe internally, and the above remedies will aid his external treatment

Chlorosis. A disorder of girls at puberty, but sometimes occuring later, according to the development of menstruation. The face is pale, the lips and gums almost blanched, with this there are debility, loss of appetite, disorders of the stomach and bowels, chilliness, palpitation and shortness of breath, and the monthly period is altogether absent or is very scant, not infrequently there is leucorrhœa, and sometimes tubercle of the lung is concealed under the appearance of chlorosis, so that a homœopathic physician should be consulted early, whose resources, instead of being limited to the one drug **Iron,** embrace a large number of others, such as ***Natrum muriaticum*** where there is much stomach derangement, and in other cases **Calcarea carbonica, Calcarea phosphorica, Pulsatilla, Cuprum, Helonias, Senecio,** etc.

Leucorrhœa. The Whites This affection has such a variety of causes and is often of so complicated a nature that it requires the care of an experienced physician, and especially, as is almost always the case, when the complaint has already existed a long time and the patient has been silent from false modesty Females subject to leucorrhœa become depressed and thin and very irritable, the digestion suffers, constipation results, the period becomes irregular, etc. Without great cleanliness, which is sometimes wanting, without regular syringing with lukewarm water when indicated, see Appendix, p 82; and without regulation of the digestive organs, the complaint cannot be remedied. With internal medicines alone the disorder can often be cured, but occasionally it requires judicious local management The remedies indicated are, chiefly, **Calcarea carbonica, Sepia, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Mercurius solubilis*, Thuya, Hepar sulphuris, Kreosotum, Calcarea acetica soluta,** etc

Menstruation. The Monthly Period usually occurs at the twenty-eighth day and lasts from two to eight days, but in some females it is earlier, coming on from the twenty-first on the twenty-seventh day The amount of discharge varies greatly, and if there be no pain and no especial state of debility the flow is perfectly healthy, even if it be either in very little or in very large quantity. But irregularity requires the advice of the physician

a *Suppression of the Period* generally proceeds from chill or from getting wet, and is usually accompanied by acute pain in the lower part of the abdomen. Remedies which forcibly bring on the period should never be employed, butwarm hip-baths taken, and two doses of **Pulsatilla** daily until a physician is seen

b *Scanty Period* has its origin chiefly in chlorosis, but sometimes in diseases of the organs themselves, necessarily

requiring medical care Plethoric females need **Nux vomica, Belladonna, Sepia;** those who are pale and anæmic, **Pulsatilla, Calcarea carbonica, China, Sulphur.**

c *Painful Menstruation* If there be organic disease, a condition which renders the care of the physician indispensable, warm bandages should be applied to the lower part of the abdomen, and internally

Nux vomica, five drops or five pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and a tablespoonful taken every hour, if there be pain on urination and on movement, or constipation

Chamomilla, given as Nux vomica, if diarrhœa, morning nausea and eructations are present

Kali carbonicum, given as Nux vomica, when there are colicky pains, pressure at the chest redness of the face, throbbing headache and palpitation of the heart **Belladonna** and **Apis** are given similarly

Cuprum, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea every two hours dry on the tongue, or five pilules given as Nux v, if there is violent cramping pain

Actæa racemosa, given as Nux vomica, if there is violent pain in the lower part of the abdomen extending to the sides accompanied by a painful sensation of bearing down

Among the other remedies for this disturbance, there are at the command of the homœopathic physician, Ammonium carb, Asclepias tuberosa, Cannabis sativa, Castoreum, Viburnum opulus, Gelsemium, Cactus grandiflorus, Secale cornutum, Xanthoxylon fraxineum, Hamamelis, etc

When the pain has ceased, a morning dose of **Calcarea carbonica** should be given daily, for three or four days, either a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, or five pilules dry on the tongue

d *Excessive Menstruation and Flooding* Accurate observation must be made of the time of the period appearing and of its ceasing, for from the duration of the interval, there may not be time to compensate for the weakening produced by the discharge The causes are various, rendering the aid of a physician necessary Belladonna, Aconitum, Sabina, Kali carbon, Secale cornut, Ipecacuanha, Crocus, Arnica, China, Hamamelis, etc are the best remedies, with, occasionally, local treatment During the time, it is important to remain lying down with the feet somewhat raised, and the mind should be kept quiet

Milk, Absence of. The flow is much increased by nourishing diet, soup, milk and beer. A single dose of five drops or five pilules of **Pusatilla** will sometimes produce the flow where absent or increase it when deficient

Milk, Overflow of, must be restricted by giving more

solid and less liquid food. Internally, **Belladonna or Iodum** should be given similarly to Pusatilla for deficient flow.

Miscarriage arises from bleeding from the womb at a time when the infant cannot support a separate existence It is accompanied by severe pain in the lower of the abdomen As with a confinement, the horizontal position on the back must be maintained, with the thighs closed, every excitement or effort must be avoided. For internal use, five drops or five pilules of **Arnica** must be dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a tablespoonful given every half-hour If improvement does not rapidly follow, the doctor should be called in

Nipples, Inflammation of, occurs chiefly with the first child, from a disordered condition of the part continuing after pregnancy The nipple should be enlarged by drawing with a shield, and hardened by washing with **Arnica** lotion in the proportion of one part of the mother tincture to four parts of water The infant cannot be placed to the breast till the nipple is healthy, so that the milk must be drawn off by a glass, and an ointment then applied of one part of Peru Balsam to five parts of Vaseline, until it is healed For small ulcers around the nipple, **Hepar sulphuris** should be taken three times a day, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three pilules dry on the tongue

Pregnancy, Disorders of The chief of these are disturbances of the stomach, the cause of which is assigned to pressure from abdominal enlargement. The most common of these derangements are nausea, vomiting, constipation, difficulties of urination and toothache

a. *Nausea and vomiting* seldom remain for more than half the period of pregnancy The remedies indicated are

Natrum muriaticum, morning and evening a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules dry on the tongue for constipation. **Sepia** should be given, similarly to Natrum mur, for spasm of the stomach, or **Nux vomica.**

Arsenicum, three or four drops, or four or five pilules in water twice daily, if there be immoderate hunger, burning pain at the stomach and nausea following a hearty meal.

Pulsatilla, given as Arsenicum, for nausea after pastry and fat food

b *Constipation* requires a daily enema of water; besides which, **Natrum muriaticum, Bryonia** or **Sepia** may be indicated

c. *Diarrhœa* requrires **Pulsatilla, Dulcamara** or **China;** if with colic, **Sepia.**

d *Urinary Difficulties* A sash or binder should be worn and **Pulsatilla** taken internally.

e. *Enlarged Veins of the Legs* need elastic stockings, a

daily stool should be obtained, and the patient should not lie on the back at night.

f *Toothache* requires especially **Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Sepia** or **Nux vomica.** If toothache has a local cause a dentist should always be consulted, for decay of teeth is often very rapid during pregnancy.

C. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Preliminary Observations. The causes of the diseases of children are partly inherited and partly acquired, the latter occuring through injurious influences or conditions external to the body of the child, as unsuitable food, etc The parents are concerned not only for the features of their offspring, the colour of the eyes and their mental abilities, but also for positive malformations, as too many fingers, etc., and the same solicitude should exist with regard to diseases which are as certainly transferred, such as scrofula, gout, blood-diseases and syphilis, as well as the commencement of disorders of the nerves and mind, which only develop into full disease later on in life The mother has an especial influence on the children if she is younger, stronger and healthier than the father

The period of suckling, that is, up to the seventh or tenth month, and again that of childhood up to the seventh year, are liable to a certain number of diseases which are dangerous, but which are not liable, in the majority of cases, to return In the first year of infant life, 1,503 die out of every 10,000 children born, because the various organs which have hitherto depended for their entire nourishment on the mother, must become adapted to the altered conditions of existence, and the lungs, skin, stomach and kidneys first come into a state of activity after birth An insufficient or an immoderate amount of nourishment or of air, as well as extreme cold, give rise to grave disorders.

The only proper nourishment for newly born children, at least up to the fifteenth week, is milk, either from the mother or from a wet-nurse The child must be given the breast every two hours for the first eight days, and after that every three hours, with a nightly interval of five or six hours. With a sufficient quantity of suitable woman's milk, the child which at birth weighs seven pounds, will at the end of a month weigh nine pounds, at the second month ten and a half pounds, at the third twelve pounds, and at the fourth thirteen and a half pounds, etc. If the child does not grow and yet is not

ill, but the inner thigh instead of being firm and elastic is flabby and shrivelled, the nourishment is inadequate, and some substitutes for woman's milk must be found during the first three months of life, such as cow's milk or good condensed milk Farinaceous food must be especially avoided at this time if the child is not ill, for the flow of saliva is as yet insufficient to digest meal Cow's milk is richer in butter and albumen and contains less water and sugar than woman's milk, besides which, the casein of cow's milk is more indigestible, and it must therefore be made similar to the mother's milk The milk must not be taken from one cow but from several, that it may not be deficient in cream and that it may digest well. Up to the third week, one part of cow's milk should be added to three parts of gruel or barley-water, to prepare which, a heaped teaspoonful of oatmeal or barley-meal or groats should be boiled in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour after adding half a teaspoonful of sugar of milk, and then straining off the liquid From the third to the twelfth week the proportions should by degrees be half milk and half prepared solution, from the thirteenth to the twentieth week two parts milk to one of the solution, and after that by degrees pure milk if the child thrives on it. Condensed milk and other preparations are more costly than that above described After three months, farinaceous diet is useful, but it should always be given with milk, and care must be taken to select a farina which is proved to be formed of the various nutritive materials in proper proportions to sustain the child when weaned

The *inherited diseases of children almost exclusively require* the care of a physician, very suspicious of infection is it if there appears inflammation of the eyes at birth

Bowels, see STOMACH

Catarrh. Cold in the Head of Nursing Infants may increase till it becomes dangerous to life, for obstruction of the nose preventing the child from sucking may ultimately, if the disorder continues for a considerable time, cause death by starvation The medicines indicated are

Pulsatilla, two pilules or a drop in a teaspoonful of water given twice daily. Or, if the disorder be of older standing

Mercurius solubilis, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or two pilules in water, if crusts form in the nostrils

The crusts must be removed by a soft pencil dipped in almond oil and applied till they are softened, after which the part must be syringed with lukewarm water three or four times a day, see Appendix, p 81 Later on, an application should be made of a pinch of common salt in a teacupful of water. So long as the child is unable to suck, the milk must

be drawn from the breast and then given to the infant with a teaspoon

Chafing occurs chiefly from friction of two surfaces of skin, as in the region of the groin, in the fold of the buttocks, or in other folds of the skin After cleansing the spot, it should either be covered with wadding or sprinkled with powder In obstinate cases, a dose of the powder of **Mercurius solubilis**, of the bulk of a pea, should be given internally, or two or three pilules

Constipation with flatulent distension should never be treated with purgatives, but with a lukewarm enema, see Appendix, p 84, or with pessaries of cocoa-butter If the child is unable to expel the motion without an enema, **Sulphur** should be given in the morning, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea being placed dry on the tongue, or three pilules in water, or **Nux vomica** one drop or three pilules dissolved in water, if the child has urging to stool and the motion is very hard and lumpy **Lycopodium** and **Calcarea carbonica** are also sometimes indicated

Convulsions in a slight degree, with distortion of the face and eyes, are frequently found in infants at the breast from very trivial causes, as in connection with the stools or urine and not rarely from mild attacks of fever This reflex spasm is distinguished very clearly from inflammation of the coverings of the brain described further on The remedies are

Aconitum, three drops or three pilules dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a teaspoonful given at every quarter hour or hour's interval, where there is general heat of the body, or also cold hands and feet with redness of the face, etc

Belladonna, given as Aconitum, for heat of the head and hands with stiffness of the whole body

Chamomilla, similarly employed, for spasmodic contortions of the limbs, rattling at the chest, etc

Ipecacuanha, given similarly, if diarrhœa preceds the convulsions and suddenly disappeared

Cold water applications to the head are judicious for congestion, see Appendix, p 83, If there are also constipation and flatulent accumulation, small enemata of one or two teaspoonfuls of cold water may be employed after the bowel has been emptied by an ordinary enema, see p 84

Convulsions in the course of Teething require a daily dose of three pilules, or a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, of **Calcarea carbonica**, as in teething

Diarrhœa of Children. Complaints of this nature will not disappear if the milk continues to be thrown up The

diet should be meat-broth without fat, but with water-gruel or groats or arrow-root boiled with water and sweetened, or emulsion of yolk of egg as described in the Appendix, p. 78, until the motions resume the twenty-four hours interval, when milk may again be taken daily, to which two teaspoonfuls of gum Arabic are added The homœopathic remedies are

Ipecacuanha three to five pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of cold boiled water and a teaspoonful given every one or two hours if the milk is unchanged

Pulsatilla, given similarly, if it be vomited or curdled or mixed with mucus, and also if mucous diarrhœa is present

Chamomilla, if the motions smell sour and are spinach green, and appear like beaten up eggs.

Mercurius solubilis every two hours a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or five pilules in water, as described under Ipecacuanha, for clear green stools making the orifice of the bowel sore

Arsenicum, given as Ipecacuanha, for watery stools with much thirst and loss of strength

Veratrum album, given as Ipecacuanha, is frequently the chief remedy for bowel complaints of children in summer

Actæa racemosa, similarly to Ipecacuanha, for dark motions occuring at the same time every morning

Eruptions, see ERUPTIONS in Part A.

Eyes, Inflammation of, in newly born children may arise if there be mismanagement, and if suppuration sets in, it is sometimes followed by blindness In such cases it is most important that medical aid be called in early, special knowledge being required for any local manipulation as well as for internal treatment **Mercurius** and **Hepar sulphuris** are the medicines chiefly indicated

False Croup occurs especially in children brought up on artificial and defective nourishment, and who are in an impoverished conditon The attack is preceded by a sudden whistling and crowing sound, which is then followed by a sudden arrest of the breathing, with consequent sensation of choking, so that the face becomes blue and the eyes appear to start from the orbits After a period lasting from some seconds to a minute the attack ends, the child gradually becomes freer, breathes more easily and the voice is restored, whereas in true croup it is obstructed, but more severe and violent attacks may have a fatal termination Cold water should be sprinkled on the face, the clothing loosened from about the neck and chest, and the patient placed on the side with the head inclined forwards. An enema of soap and water with vinegar, see Appendix p. 84, is often beneficial,

together with sponging the upper part of the windpipe with hot water. The cure of the disorder depends on improved conditions of nutrition Internally, **Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur** and **Hepar sulphuris** render good service **Ignatia** is especially useful during the attack, in many cases a few drops or pilules being placed in the mouth Other remedies are Belladonna, Cuprum and Veratrum album

Hydrocephalus. Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain begins, in children, with fever and a violent convulsion, after which the child is unconscious but yet sensitive to every touch, so that pain is felt on mere movement, besides this, there are retching and vomiting although there may be no stomach derangement The convulsions always return at brief intervals and leave the patient more drowsy, squinting and contraction of the pupils set in, and finally symptoms of paralysis and death Very young children, as a rule, succumb, older children may sometimes escape by the use of

Belladonna, five drops or pilules being dissolved in a tumblerful of water and a teaspoonful given every two hours, together with cod water applications. In the stage of paralysis, **Mercurius solubilis, Apis** and **Zincum** are useful Medical aid is indispensable

Prolapsus. Falling of the Bowel. This complaint usually appears in children after long continued diarrhœa, which causes a weakened and relaxed state or the bowel To return the protruded bowel a sponge should be employed which has been dipped in warm water, and it is useful to previously sprinkle it with a powder composed of equal parts of gum Arabic and resin

Ignatia, three drops or three pilules should be given each morning and evening until improvement sets in, for children under ten years of age, one drop or pilule in a tablespoonful of water

Nux vomica, given as Ignatia, for children of quick and excitable temperament

Sulphur, every morning a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three pilules in water, is one of the best remedies in cases which have already existed for some time.

Rickets. A disease of the bones, consisting in a insufficient deposit of earthy matter in them, and having its origin in imperfect nutrition, the long bones become soft and flexible and the ends of the bones thickened, and those bones which have a burden to carry, as the legs, become flexed, and if the breast bone is affected the so called "pigeon chest" is developed, and Curvature of the Spine frequently follows or contraction of the pelvis The disorder is usually accompanied by diarrhœa,

profuse perspiration of the head and clouded urine, and these may be noted as signs of the disease before the altered form of the bones has made its appearance The child ceases to run about, and if the forearm is raised from the side, the child cries out. Teething is also delayed The child should be dieted suitably, as indicated at p. 68, with food that tends to the formation of bone, as good leguminous preparations, wheat meal, oatmeal, etc New bread, potatoes, milk diet alone and white bread are to be avoided Of the medicines indicated are **Calcarea carbonica** a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea, three or four times a week, in preference to pilules, and the physician should be consulted as to the advisability of mechanical appliances, other medicines which may equally be required are **Calcarea phosphorica, Arsenicum, Kali phosphoricum** and **Phosphorus,** the latter being especially required for watery, foul-smelling diarrhœa

Scurvy of the Gums. An extensive inflammation of the mucous membrane of the gums accompanied by salivation and discharge of foul-smelling matter, and commonly occurring in children of from five to ten years of age It commences with pain in the gums, and the mucous membrane is then seen to be of a dull blue colour and bleeding slightly, but later it becomes spongy, pale and yellowish grey, this is succeeded by a putrid and bleeding ulcer which lays bare the roots of the teeth and extends forward to the lips and the inside of the cheeks The breath is stinking, mastication painful and the glands beneath the jaw swollen. Usually the complaint is confined to one side of the cavity of the mouth. Without treatment the disease remains for several months, and may result in the teeth falling out and the lower jawbone being eaten away, but with proper management it heals rapidly Half a teaspoonful of **Kali chloricum** should be dissolved in half a tumblerful of water and mixed with a similar quantity of lukewarm water, and the mouth washed with it four times a day In obstinate cases, in children who are otherwise fairly strong, a quantity of the powder of **Mercurius solubilis** of the bulk of a pea or three pilules dissolved in water and taken twice a day, if in a weak and exhausted condition **Nitri acidum,** or **Hydrastis** if it be caused by Mercury or corrosive drugs, three drops or five pilules dissolved in water. In addition to which, warmth, wrapping the throat with warm bandages, and, as soon as they can be taken, broth, vegetables, etc. given.

Sleeplessness has its origin, in little children, either in some disordered state of health, which must be ascertained and remedied, or it proceeds from some external

cause Unsuitable clothing, too great warmth, etc frequently gives rise to it, and constipation in a large number of cases

Stomach and Bowel Derangements.

These proceed from countless errors in diet, see STOMACH DISORDERS, from artificial feeding, and sometimes from deficient cleanliness of the feeding bottles and tubes

A. *Indigestion of Nursing Children* The child throws up a part of the milk it has taken, the abdomen feels hard, distended and oppressed, the motions are often foul and of a yellowish or greenish colour, and they contain undigested clots of milk If long continued, Catarrh of the Bowel sets in, which will require the same remedies as noted under Diarrhœa of Children, and diet as at p 68, and, in fact, under a properly regulated diet alone the complaint is often removed, as, for instance, if the derangement follows weaning, a milk diet must be again resorted to, or the child again applied to the breast, if excess of farinaceous food is the cause, this must not be given during the first six months, if a milk diet is not desirable the following resemblance to mother's milk must be taken in every fifteen parts of water boil one part of sugar of milk, and when at 95° Fahr stir in the yolk of an egg, for a three months old child, four yolks of eggs daily. It is not every infant who vomits food through digestive weakness, for the position of the stomach is more vertical in children and the pit of the stomach is but little developed, hence a child vomits from unforseen movements and from but slight excess of food, etc

B *Indigestion of Older Children* Here two forms are to be distinguished, one of which, *Overloading the Stomach*, almost always arises from errors in diet, appearing a few hours after food is taken The child complains of uneasiness, and then of pain in the head and at the pit of the stomach, and of nausea and also looks pale If vomiting sets in, the uneasiness disappears very rapidly In some cases there is fever, and sometimes attacks of spasms with painful distension of the abdomen, and then diarrhœa appears, causing gradual relief. If the stomach has been already relieved of its contents by vomiting, which may he produced by tickling the throat with a feather, there should be given hourly

Natrum muriaticum, a quantity of the bulk of a pea dry on the tongue or five pilules dissolved in a wineglassful of water, and a teaspoonful taken for a dose, if the stomach is overloaded with food which would otherwise be easy of digestion.

Pulsatilla, five pilules or five drops in water given as Natrum mur, if it occurs after fat food

Arsenicum album 3, given as Pulsatilla, if it follows the use of fruit and ice.

Carbo vegetabilis, given as Natrum mur, after overloading the stomach with fish.

Nux vomica, given as Pulsatilla, if the child has taken wine or beer

The other form is *Habitual Indigestion of Older Children* Children suffering from this complaint are usually irritable, capricious, and of weak intellectual power, their flesh is flabby and their appearance pale, they are always tired, and complain of headache, their appetite varies, being at one time deficient, at another huge, after food they suffor from pain at the stomach, and the bowel is alternately loose and constipated

These disturbances require careful regimen. All heavy and indigestible food must be interdicted, and the child must be provided with sufficient, but not too large meals, and eating between meal times must be prohibited The chief remedies are

Calcarea carbonica, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three pilules in the morning, if the child looks washy and pale, and is inclined to diarrhœa.

Sulphur, given similarly, for corresponding appearances, but with constipation predominating

Natrum muriaticum, in the same manner, when loss of appetite preponderates, with constipation, ulceration of the corners of the mouth, and duskiness of the face.

C *Acute Catarrh of the Stomach in Infants and Children* The dominant symptom is vomiting, either of curdled milk, or of milk mixed with mucus The appetite remains, the child desiring more food immediately after vomiting, there is diarrhœa of foul-smelling, greenish stools, mixed with curdled lumps, and it is usually attended with pain, causing the child to cry out In severe cases, with continuation of unsuited diet, the termination is often rapidly fatal A mother who is not herself sufficiently intelligent to find out these mistakes should seek the aid of a physician, who will determine if the milk of the mother be too rich, or cow's milk unsuited, or other variations in diet be the cause, or tend to set up

D *Acute Catarrh of the Bowel*, which is attended by very violent gushing Diarrhœa. In such cases, too large a quantity of water is drained off from the system by the bowel, the patient becomes collapsed, the eyes lose their lustre, the pulse becomes imperceptible, and, with sleep, death follows This commonly appears in the snmmer months, see DIARRHŒA OF CHILDREN.

Teething, Disorders of. The teeth are cut in children in the following order from the fifth to the seventh month, the two central lower teeth; from the eight to the tenth month, the two teeth on each side side of them and the two front molars, from the twelfth to the fourteenth month,

the two external lower cutting teeth and the four first molars, from the eighteenth to the twenty-second month, the four canines, and in the third year the four second molars.

Delay in cutting teeth is almost without exception due to Rickets, which see, and requires treatment of the cause. The process of cutting the teeth is sometimes accompanied by painful inflammation of the gums and increased flow of saliva, sometimes there is fever, which with irritable children is attended by heat of the head and convulsions, and especially if there is constipation In such cases an enema, see p 84, should be used, and

Belladonna taken, three drops or three pilules being dissolved in a tumblerful of water, dose, a teaspoonful every two hours But if the child is weak and pale

Phosphorus, given as Belladonna, must be employed

A moderate amount of diarrhœa during teething, in otherwise healthy children, requires no treatment, because the tendency *to congestion to the head and convulsions is thereby* relieved But if the child appears to be weakened by the process, there should be given two doses daily of the powder of **Calcarea carbonica** of the bulk of a pea or three pilules dissolved in water

Thrush. Aphthæ. A disorder of infants at the breast, appearing especially at the third week as a very prominent contagious affection of the cavity of the mouth, and shown in small, isolated, whitish or whitish yellow elevations on the lips, tongue, gums and inner sides of the cheeks, it is easily wiped away, but continues to spread, and covers the whole extent of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat The mucous membrane, which is dry, hot and painful, so that the infant sucks more frequently, appears sound when the eruption has been wiped off, but later on it becomes raw In mild cases there is usually diarrhœa, which disappears with careful treatment in from four to eight or twelve days In more severe cases, if the child has already become prostrated, fever, vomiting, and very severe diarrhœa set in, the eruption appears around the orifice of the bowel and on the lower limbs, and the child sinks, from the derangement of digestion, on the fifth day

Where the eruption is microscopically small and increases very rapidly, extending to the stomach and bowels, digestive disturbances arise, and there must be careful cleansing of the cavity of the mouth and destruction of the fungus by local remedies Healthy children should have the exterior of the mouth cleansed with a sponge dipped in clean water after each occasion of suckling if there be any fear of infection, the nipples washed in a similar manner, and pap or sweetened meal food

given to bring out the eruption. With children suffering from thrush, it is *useless to merely cleanse the mouth with water*, but to apply a solution of **Borax** in the proportion of one part to fifty of distilled water, after each sucking or taking of food, cold water also effects the same purpose After removal with this application the part must be cleansed with water For the diarrhœa, there should be given twice a day **Mercurius solubilis** a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three pilules in a teaspoonful of water, for profuse diarrhœa and vomiting, the treatment for **Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowel** must be employed, which see

Wetting the Bed. Children suffering from this disturbance should not take much liquid in the evening, and should void urine before going to bed After an hour's sleep they should be woke and allowed again to urinate, the next night after an hour and a quarter, the following night an hour and a half, the next night yet another quarter later, and so on until an interval of three hours has elapsed In the day, the child must not be allowed to put off complying with the want to urinate, but should always pass water at proper intervals If the child cannot retain urine long in the day, it is useful to give every other morning two or three drops or three pilules of **Nux vomica** in water, if at night, for girls **Pulsatilla,** but for boys **Belladonna** employed similarly If there be sediment in the urine **Calcarea carbonica** every morning, a quantity of the powder of the bulk of a pea or three pilules dry on the tongue

APPENDIX.

Dietary and General Regulations for Invalids.

In Acute Diseases accompanied by Fever articles of diet to be avoided are most kinds of spiced meat, bouillon, aromatic or strongly salted and acid food, coffee, tea and fermented liquors Nutritive beverages which may be judiciously taken are those formed of farinaceous substances with milk, as arrowroot and gruel, with a little salt and with butter, buttermilk, especially in disorders of the stomach and bowels, as typhoid fever, bilious fever, etc which are characterized by debility. In febrile disorders beverages should never be given in large quantities, and where the mental faculties *are at all impaired and neither food nor drink desired, they* should be given at regular intervals. During convalescence from severe illnesses the most supporting diet is necessary, not only for persons enfeebled by disease, but also for those who are accustomed to allopathic beverages, and in certain cases for fever attended by debility, the articles required being meat soup, veal broth, chicken broth, sago broth with wine, eggs and egg preparations, roast birds, lightly roasted beef without fat sauces, vegetables always taken with meat, fruit, and, according to circumstances, a small quantity of wine

Refreshing beverages during acute disorders are

Apple water, prepared by boiling apples for a quarter of an hour, straining through a hair sieve and adding sugar

Toast water, made by placing toast for two hours in cold water and stirring frequently, pouring off the liquid, and adding sugar or the juice of fruit

Egg water. The yolk of an egg beaten up with two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar and mixed with a quart of cold water and two tablespoonfuls of red wine

In Chronic Diseases diet is always important A uniform dietary cannot be prescribed for all cases, and the idea is utterly fallacious that a spare diet is an essential condition of

homœopathic treatment, that a person is required to be, as it were, always hungry Every intelligent homœopathic physician attaches great importance to a properly arranged diet, as he similarly insists on the judicious selection of the remedy; and just as little as he is able to treat all diseases with one and the same medicine, can he arrange one uniform diet table for all disorders, for the otherwise strong and healthy man, who is suffering from occasional over indulgence in food, will need to be subjected to restriction of some kind or to be put on a limited diet, whereas the same prohibitions would, to many persons in a debilitated condition, be prejudicial And if the equilibrium of health is only maintained by a correct regulation of the various kinds of food, it is evident that in disease there must be an adaptation of diet to the various forms of disturbance present, whether they have their origin in unsuitable food, daranged formation and circulation of the blood, altered condition of the walls of the capillaries, or improper use or rest of a part, etc. and that physiological regulations respecting air, water, diet, light, warmth or cold, and rest or movement must stand in direct relationship to the diseased organs And it must ever be remembered that the human organism is no mere chemical apparatus in which, by an altered nutrition alone, a complete change can he effected, but that there are other factors present in producing positive disease which can only be met by medicine There are also several articles of food in domestic use which either interfere with the action of homœopathic medicines or set up irritation independently

Articles forbidden during and for some time after the use of homœopathic medicines

1 Coffee, either with or without chicory.
2 Green tea.
3 Strong or adulterated beer
4 Spirituous liquors of all kinds, as gin, rum, brandy, whisky, wine, etc, unless recommended by the physician
5 Vinegar and tartaric acid
6. Sour and unripe fruit.
7 Pungent spices.
8 Fat pork and highly fatted meat
9 Meat dificult of digestion, as salted meat
10. Oily fish, as eels, etc
11 Vegetables which cause flatulence, as turnips and cabbages, especially when there are derangements of the stomach and abdomen
12 Tobacco smoking in all disorders of the nervous system, head, eyes, chest and stomach
13. Mineral waters, including seltzer water. soda water, potash water, etc.

Articles allowed are

1. Beverages.

a Good water from springs and wells, but not taken too cold in disorders of the stomach and bowels or of the organs of respiration Cold water is an excellent beverage in most febrile disorders.

b Simple carbonized water in chest disorders, but not in affections of the abdomen.

c. Mucilaginous drinks, as barley water, rice water, etc, beaten up with white of egg and sweetened

d Milk, which it is well known, should be pure, and the colour white and not blue, and should have a greasy feeling between the fingers, and be of agreeable odour, and of mild and sweet flavour, and form an abundant cream With many patients, where cow's milk disagrees, it should be boiled, and if this cannot be taken, butter-milk must be substituted.

e Beer only with medical sanction With many invalids a moderate quantity of Bavarian beer is extremely beneficial, in the place of table beer

f. Wine and water. This is not to be dispensed with for very weak persons Wine alone is heating, but mixed with two thirds of water and sweetened, is a good substitute, and in suitable cases is very beneficial

g Dietetic coffee The author has had a preparation made† which can be taken with advantage in illness, and a preparation of cocoa which can be taken in a similar manner

h Black tea can only be taken by those patients who are accustomed to its use and experience no ill effects from it

i Beef-tea, prepared in the following manner about half a pound of the best lean raw beef, placed in a quart of cold water, and stirred frequently during six hours and then boiled up once and strained. Extract of beef may be added if it be desired stronger

2. Food.

a Meat, fowls, veal not too young, mutton, beef and game, occasionally lean pork, either boiled or roast, but the latter method is easier for digestion

b Fish, crabs and oysters.

c. Fresh vegetables easy of digestion, as carrots, broccoli and cauliflowers, asparagus and potatoes, but the latter in not large quantities. Those vegetables must be avoided which produce flatulent disturbance

d Eggs, either raw or lightly boiled.

† Manufactured by Messrs Louis Wittig & Co at Coethen in Germany, and at Falkenau, near Carlsbad in Bohemia.

e. Ripe fruit divested of the skin and seeds or stones, taken if possible fresh, but stewed for persons who suffer from diarrhœa. Acid preparations of fruit, jams, etc, even though they have been sweetened, should be avoided, but jellies prepared from fruit are to be advised.

f. Fresh butter and cream cheese

In general, as will be gathered from the foregoing indications, only such food and drinks are prohibited as are not wholesome for persons in health, or the continued use of which is injurious; and an abundant supply of wholesome diet to form good blood is allowed. Care should be exercised by every one in the selection of his food, but it need not be carried so far as to entirely condemn the usual herbs employed in soup, such as onions, parsley, carraway seeds, etc, as injurious to health, or antagonistic to homœopathic treatment, unless in special cases they have been found deleterious, or when tropical spices are used in excess.

The same observation applies to salt, which appears in some cases to be indispensable to diet, but the immoderate use of which produces serious derangement of digestion and chronic disorders of the skin

With respect to the choice of articles of diet, it should be observed that an excess of meat diet makes the blood too rich in albumen, and usually produces fulness of blood, congestions, inflammations, gout, and the formation of gravel and stone in the bladder. It is particularly advisable to always take fat with meat in poverty of blood, chlorosis, faulty nutrition, in dropsical affections, and in recovery from other grave diseases From a preponderating vegetable diet, the digestive organs are sometimes overloaded in consequence of the quantity of indigestible ingredients, and fulness of blood, congestion, gout, etc. may result It is therefore, in the majority of cases, unwise to be confined to either animal or vegetable diet alone, but to employ a judicious mixture and variation, and one which is not merely gratifying to the palate but also adapted to physiological requirements

The amount of nourishment which can be taken in illness it is not easy beforehand to fix In good health the amount is largely governed by the sensations of hunger and of satiety, whereas in illness these no longer serve as indications, so that with invalids a nutritive diet is necessary in small quantities and often, although appetite be absent

Syringing the Nose. For this purpose an ordinary syringe containing an ounce should be employed, and the nozzle dipped in olive oil to avoid irritating the internal skin of the nose. The patient must be seated and the syringe held horizontally within the nostril and the contents slowly ex-

pressed. Unruly children must be laid flat on their backs and held firmly, and care taken that the fluid is directed evenly, so as to return by the mouth and not pass into the windpipe Adults may use the syringe themselves or may employ a nasal douche in either a sitting or standing posture, inclining the head forwards to the opposite side that the fluid may escape by the opposite nostril

Syringing the Ears. A special ear syringe is necessary for this purpose, and the fluid should be caught in a basin the edge of which is placed behind the lobe of the ear The upper portion of the external ear should be raised with one hand and the syringe voided with the other, being directed not horizontally but at an acute angle and with slow pressure to the upper side of the cavity Only in this manner can matter and foreign bodies be removed from the ears, for if the syringe be directed in the long axis of the ear, pain which is present is increased and serious damage may be caused If the outer ear be inflamed or ulcerated, the syringe must not be voided into the cavity, but the contents expended on the parts around After syringing, the head must be inclined to the side that all fluid may escape from the ear, which must then be dried with cotton wool on ear forceps, and wadding placed in the ear

Syringing the Mouth is sometimes necessary with children who are unable to gargle. An ordinary syringe with nozzle must be employed and the child kept seated

Syringing the Female Genitals. The ordinary enema is used for this purpose with a special nozzle attached, or the uterine douche, a vessel placed at a good height with a long tube attached, having a nozzle at the end The syringe is employed by the doctor or the midwife and it is important that the water be lukewarm

Baths are known as Cold baths up to 55° Fahr , as Cool baths from 56° to 75°, Lukewarm baths from 76° to 85°, Warm baths from 86° to 98°, Hot baths up to 109°.

The temperature of the bath should always be taken with the thermometer, the sensation to the hand not being sufficiently accurate Cold baths are seldom resorted to in disease, but cool and lukewarm baths are used, for from five to ten minutes, warm baths from 90° to 96° may be given for from fifteen to twenty minutes, and have been used in typhoid fever for several hours at a time. In acute diseases baths should only be taken under the orders of the physician and if possible in his presence.

Local Baths. — Hip baths are useful in complaints such as affections of the bladder, besides these, local baths are either

sitting baths (sitz baths) or baths of special make for local purposes, as porcelain, and are used with either hot or cold water, in addition to which are hand and foot-baths. Foot-baths act as derivatives, and can be intensified by the addition of mustard, ashes, salt, etc, in congestion of blood to the head, foot-baths are only needed to extend above the ankles, and never require to be of longer duration than five minutes, they may be taken as hot as 100° Fahr, after the bath the feet should be wrapped in flannel, or warm woollen stockings should be put on, and the person should immediately get into bed The feet should be well dried after a foot-bath and then rubbed with oil or fat

Vapour Baths are particularly useful for dropsy following scarlet fever A thick layer of wadding must be placed on the seat of a high chair, and on this the patient seated divested of clothing, and covered round with blankets extending to the floor A red hot plate of iron must be placed on a brick under the chair and sufficient heat will be developed to produce perspiration in from a quarter to half an hour, answering the same purpose as the spirit-lamp The patient is then placed in a hip-bath at 90° Fahr and rapidly sponged and rubbed, and then wrapped in thoroughly warm woollen covering, in which he perspires for two hours This proceeding, repeated once daily, makes the skin soft and easy of perspiration in a short time. Special apparatus for chair and for bed are also made for these baths.

Cold Frictions are, in certain cases very useful auxiliaries, strengthening the skin, and rendering it less sensitive to the influences of the weather They are best administered in the morning, immediately on rising from bed, and in winter in a well-warmed room. The patient is entirely undressed and stands with his naked feet on a soft flannel, and is then rubbed from head to foot with a coarse linen handkerchief or cloth squeezed out of cold water, after which he is rubbed dry with a dry cloth He must then be covered with a woollen coverlet and lie for a quarter or half hour until he has become warm, without perspiration, and he should then dress For persons who are not accustomed to cold water it is best to commence at a temperature of 86° to 90° Fahr, and to lower the temperature 1° daily until 75° is reached. Cold friction requires in many cases to be applied only to the upper part of the body

Cold Water Compresses to special parts of the body are sometimes to be recommended Their applicability, as with the wet-packs which have of late years been frequently employed in the high temperature accompanying certain acute diseases, depends on the decision of the physician who is accustomed to their use A mattress should be covered with

a thick woollen rug or blanket, and, on this, several more placed, saturated with cold water and then wrung out of brine, the last wrapper being brought round the body so that it reaches only as high as the arm-pits. The patient is placed on this naked, with the arms raised, and the inner wrapper is then drawn up to the arm-pits and across the chest and body and legs; the arms are then laid on the body and the remaining cloths, beginning from the neck, wrapped round the entire body and limbs, but *not rapidly, for fear of obstructing the circulation*, and the wrappers must be carefully closed around the shoulders Woollen coverings must then be placed on the top, and the patient allowed to lie for two or three hours, and then covered in thoroughly warm woollen wrappers.

Enemas. *For adults*, a metallic or rubber apparatus is used, which should be well oiled and all air expelled from it before its application Adults require from a quarter to a third of a pint of water at about 77° Fahr and sometimes with the addition of vinegar, salt or soap The enema is best applied when the person is lying on the side with the knees slightly drawn upwards The pipe should then be carefully passed into the bowel and directed somewhat upwards to the left side, to avoid any motion which may be present, and the contents should then be slowly injected and retained in the bowel as long as possible If the application be not efficacious, a second must be employed containing only half the quantity of the first With an infant an enema cannot be used, but a small syringe with a small quantity of water, the child is placed on the back, the legs raised, and water at a temperature of 86° to 90° Fahr similarly injected With young children it is sometimes useful to employ suppositories of cocoa butter, which are dissolved in the bowel by the heat of the body With all little children in order to retain a clyster, one or two tablespoonfuls at the most are injected by a syringe after freeing the bowel from motions, cold water injected in this manner is often as efficacious as the difficult procedure of cold water packing in children To remove thread worms the water must be warm

Warm Compresses are chiefly employed to relieve pain, as in cases of colic, or to resolve abcesses Poultices of hot crushed linseed or bread, or, in default of these, of boiled and mashed potatoes, are wrapped over with flannel, after covering the part with linen, if requisite. It is a good plan to renew them every quarter or half hour, keeping a fresh poultice ready prepared on a sieve over a basin of hot water Cloths wrung out of hot water and frequently renewed are employed for the same purpose.

PART II.

MATERIA MEDICA.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

Those in most frequent use are

1 Aconitum
2 Actæa racemosa
3 Antimonium tartaricum
4 Apis
5 Arnica
6 Arsenicum
7 Belladonna
8 Bryonia
9 Calcarea carbonica
10 Camphora
11 Carbo vegetabilis
12 Chamomilla
13 China
14 Coffea
15 Colchium
16 Colocynthis
17 Cuprum
18 Drosera
19 Dulcamara
20 Gelsemium
21 Graphites
22 Hamamelis
23 Hepar sulphuris
24 Hydrastis
25 Ignatia
26 Iodum
27 Ipecacuanha
28 Iris versiculor
29 Kali bichiomicum
30 Kali carbonicum.
31 Mercurius solubilis
32 Mercurius cyanatus
33 Natrum muriaticum
34 Nitri acidum
35 Nux vomica
36. Opium
37 Phosphorus
38 Phytolacca
39 Podophyllum
40 Pulsatilla
41 Rhus toxicodendron
42 Scilla
43 Sepia
44 Silicea
45 Spigelia
46 Spongia
47 Sulphur
48 Thuja
49 Veratrum album
50 Zincum

Those less frequently used are

51 Æthusa
52 Agaricus muscarius
53 Alumina
54 Ammonium carbonicum.
55 Antimonium crudum
56 Argentum nitricum.
57 Aurum
58 Baryta

59 Bismuthum.
60 Cactus.
61 Calcarea phosphorica
62 Cannabis sativa
63 Cantharis
64 Causticum
65 Clematis.
66 Cocculus
67 Conium
68 Crocus.
69 Digitalis
70 Euphrasia
71 Ferrum carbonicum
72 Helleborus.
73 Helonias
74 Hyoscyamus
75 Kreosotum.
76 Lachesis.
77 Lycopodium
78 Mercurius corrosivus
79 Mercurius iodatus ruber.
80. Mezereum.
81. Muriatis acidum
82 Phosphori acidum
83 Plumbum aceticum
84 Sabina.
85 Sanguinaria
86. Senecio
87. Stramonium
88 Terebinthina
89 Viburnum opulus
90 Xanthoxylum

Besides the above, but used more rarely, are Apisinum, Angustura. Asa fœtida, Capsicum, Carbo animalis, Chelidonium Cina, Glonoinum, Kali hydriodicum, Ledum. Lilium Magnesia muriatica, Nux moschata. Petroleum, Platina, Plumbum, Ranunculus bulbosus, Rheum Rhododendron, Sambucus, Selenium, Solanum nigrum, and other preparations of Iron and Mercury, besides American and the biochemical remedies, the list gradually increasing with an extended knowledge of homœopathy

MATERIA MEDICA.

Characteristics

of

The Chief Homœopathic Remedies in Ordinary Use.

The practical information given in this section will be found to form a groundwork for a more extended study of the homœopathic materia medica

1. **Aconitum.** This remedy is invaluable in the commencement of all febrile disturbance, but especially in that form which is produced by chill, and which is so commonly followed by catarrhal and rheumatic affections It is not, however, suited to the fever which ushers in contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever, quinsy, etc, because the special character of these disorders requires specific remedies, so that time would be lost in employing Aconitum merely against the fever when a radical remedy is needed Aconitum can thus be administered only until it is seen what disease has to be treated The indications for its action in the febrile stage of a chill, as above noted, are usually present for two or three days and the dose should be repeated at about two hours interval

The following symptoms indicate the use of Aconitum

Pulse Full, hard, rapid, after the shivering of fever.

Skin. Very hot and dry face red or occasionally yellow.

Sensations Great heat, or heat alternating with shivering, weariness, with dull pain and restlessness of the limbs, internal sensation of chill, discomfort on uncovering the surface of the body, sensation of pressure and distress at the chest, giddiness, with indistinct vision, nausea, sensitiveness at the chest, stomach and bowels, bruised feeling over the whole body

Eyes. Red, hot and painful, or burning feeling and more or less sensitiveness to light

Breathing Quick, laboured and irregular, and often inter-

rupted by pain or irritation in the throat and by short, crowing cough.

Secretions. Urine scant, dark and painful on voiding; constipation; bilious vomiting.

Characteristics. Violent and insatiable thirst, but without the burning pain in the stomach and throat produced by Arsenicum

2. **Actæa racemosa (Cimicifuga racemosa).** The range of this remedy comprises especially affections of the muscular system, both neuralgic, inflammatory and rheumatic, and uterine disorders attended by acute pain.

Pulse Weak, irregular and quickened.

Skin Cold, itching eruptions.

Sensations General pricking, shooting, cutting pains, especially with disorders of the womb and ovaries; general numbness, inability to fix the attention on anything; giddiness, confusion in the head, depression, giddiness on stooping and on movement, sensation of fulness in the head, severe pain in the eyeballs, spots before the eyes, neuralgia of the cheek-bones, soreness of the throat on swallowing; aching in the stomach; colicky pains in the abdomen, irritabilty of the bladder, great tenderness, aching and shooting pains in the muscles of the neck; stiff-neck, sensitiveness of the upper and middle portions of the spine, aching in the muscles of the legs, trembling *and spasmodic movements of the legs.*

Secretions. Cold in the head, with sensitiveness to cold air; hawking of viscid mucus from the throat, vomiting, with headache; diarrhœa, with severe colic irritable bladder, leucorrhœa, night sweats

Characteristics. Sudden and periodic pains in rheumatic persons and nervousness induced by anxiety or fatigue

3 **Antimonium tartaricum (Tartarus emeticus).** Useful in acute disorders of the organs of respiration where breathing is difficult on account of excessive accumulation of phlegm in the air passages, inflammation of the lungs and pleura, acute disorders of the stomach and bowels with vomiting and diarrhœa; muscular rheumatism with non-relieving night sweats.

Skin. Pustular eruptions of long continued and painful character, cold, clammy or profuse warm sweats.

Pulse Rapid and irregular, intermitting

Sensations Headache with dizziness tending to delirium, and ending in stupor , trembling, throbbing, spasmodic pains especially in the muscles of the legs and feet, cold in the head with bleeding at the nose, catarrh of the windpipe and bronchus, with rattling of mucus, and great difficulty of

breathing; voracious appetite, nausea, retching and vomiting, pain in the stomach, cutting pain in the bowels with rumbling spasmodic pain in the bladder

Secretions Vomiting of bitter, slimy and bloody substances, watery and bloody diarrhœa; urine at first dark brown, turbid and pungent, but later watery and clear.

Characteristics Weakness and exhaustion of the patient, dilatation of the wings of the nose on breathing; increased difficulty of brēathing with rattling noise

4 **Apis.** A powerful remedy in cases of febrile disturbance of the external skin and the mucous membrane, inflammation of the kidneys after scarlet fever, inflammation of the external coverings of the eyeball, as well as of the lids, inflammation of the ovaries

Pulse At first rapid, afterwards slow, small and irregular

Skin Either pale and cold, with watery swellings around the eyes, or hot swellings, with eruption of nettlerash or of itching, whitish pimples

Sensations Headache with giddiness and darkness before the eyes, increased on lying down and on closing the eyes, but relieved by pressing the head, and with sensitiveness to light and noise, pain on one side of the head increased by excitement and by exertion and accompanied by nausea and offensive odour from the mouth, inflammation of the throat with ulceration of the throat and tongue similar to slight forms of diphtheria, and especially such as follow scarlet fever, difficulty of swallowing, fulness and distension of the abdomen with pain at the lower part, itching and pricking of the skin over the whole body

Eyes. Pain and pricking sensation, inflammation of the white of the eye, with flow of tears and aversion to light, inflammation of the eyelids, soreness of the margins and angles of the lids; itching and burning pain in the eyelids

Breathing. Pressive and pricking pain in the chest, voice hoarse, nightly attacks of dry cough

Secretions Stools white and diarrhœic, with soreness and burning pain at the part, pressure to urinate, but urine scanty and thick, with brick coloured deposit, excessive menstruation

Characteristics In the course of the above disturbances, great weakness, with depression and sleepiness, aggravation of the sufferings during the evening and night

5 **Arnica.** This remedy is beneficial for the result of blows or contusions or other mechanical injuries to the soft parts and for the results of concussion of the brain or spine, it is very useful for the tendency to hoarseness resulting from long continued speaking or singing, it is also beneficial for

boils and carbuncles, and is serviceable after violent exertion, or bleedings from the various organs of the body

Arnica is one of the remedies which can also be applied externally, if the outer skin is intact the strong tincture can in some instances be applied, but for wounds a solution of eight or ten parts of lukewarm water to one of the tincture is needed.

Pulse. At the commencement. full and rapid, later, small and imperceptible

Skin Discoloured after injuries, hot, hard, red and shining swelling, reddened wheals, with or without bleeding.

Sensations Pain at the back of the head, with feeling as if something undulated there on movement, in the ears noises, pain, heat and pricking sensation, pain as of dislocation in the joints, lumbago after exertion, bruised feeling and stiffness in the whole body after exertion, as walking, running or other bodily fatigue, pricking pain in the side and chest on walking, shooting pain in the region of the heart, weakness in the limbs and joints, great sensitiveness of the whole body

Breath Foul odour of the breath, especially in the morning, similar eructations on dry coughing

Secretions Bleeding from the nose, vomiting of blood, with or without food, expectoration of clotted or bright red blood, bleeding with the urine, uterine hæmorrhage with bearing down pain after over exertion or straining

Characteristic Increase of pains from all violent exertion

6 **Arsenicum album.** A powerful remedy in all cases of profound derangement of the nerves and circulation, less commonly in the commencement of some acute diseases, but more especially in advanced stages of disease and in chronic disorders The range of action of this medicine is so large that it is impossible to sum it up in a few words It is especially useful in skin diseases, both scaly and moist, in cancerous and gangrenous ulceration: severe disorders of the stomach, chronic diarrhœa and ulceration of the bowel, asthma from organic disease of the lungs and heart, dropsy from diseases of the heart and kidneys, ague in which much quinine has been employed, typhoid and typhus fever; neuralgia of the arms and legs appearing on one side

Pulse Rapid, weak and small, or hardly perceptible

Skin Cold and pale, or very rough and dry, and with or without heat of the part, or covered with cold, clammy sweat, burning eruptions and ulcerations

Sensations Rapid failure of strength, ending in extreme weakness and exhaustion, pale, sunken face, insupportable burning pains, worse at night; gnawing, itching, burning sensation in the skin; unconquerable sleepiness, aversion to all food,

extreme sensitiveness and burning pain in the throat, stomach and bowels; nausea; unbearable scalding pain on urinating; pains increased by change of position, in the evening, and on lying down at night, unendurable pain every second or third day, or returning in the evening and morning.

Secretions Vomiting of food, or of blood, or of blackish grey water, violent diarrhœa with burning and cutting pain and griping, urine very scant and only voided in drops; discharge of thin, acrid matter from sores and ulcers

Characteristics. Violent, burning thirst, with inclination to drink only a little at a time, great weakness and prostration; periodic attacks of pain at certain hours

7. **Belladonna.** Especially indicated in scarlet fever and inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and very useful in all fevers and inflammatory disorders which set in with a spasmodic condition of the nervous system, equally valuable is it for inflammation of the glands, of the tongue, and of the neck, and for cramps in the bladder, for catarrh of the air passages of a dry character without important expectoration, and for neuralgia accompanied by spasm, inflammation of the eyes with aversion to light, and dilatation of the pupils; redness of the face and head, inflammation of the salivary glands of the cheek, pains in the ears, painful menstruation

Pulse Strong, full and rapid, or full and slow.

Skin. Swollen, red and hot, eruption of scarlet red spots over the whole body, eruption of boils with a red margin, red skin of the entire body, leaving white spots on pressure. fulness of the veins of the head neck and limbs, deep red swelling of the glands

Breathing. Irregular and heavy or deep and slow, or very rapid, short and painful. breathing disturbed by dry tickling cough, especially at night, loud, deep and harsh cough at all times

Mouth. Tongue, etc Mouth filled with frothy saliva, tongue sore and painful, or fissured, swollen and inflamed, or fiery red and hot, or with thick coating and red tip and edges: tonsils red and swollen

Sensations Disordered vision, as if everything revolved or oscillated, double sight. heaviness and pain in the head as if it would burst or be broken in pieces, pressing, throbbing headache, with buzzing and roaring in the ears and giddiness, violent cutting pain in the throat. the ears and the lower jaw, especially on swallowing. griping in the stomach and bowels, violent neuralgia in the head and face, especially during the afternoon and evening, and increased by movement and in the open air, violent, raging delirium, great drowsiness with violent starting and restlessness eyes painful and protruding, with

widely dilated pupils, throwing back of the head and burying it in the pillow.

Secretions. Constipation, or mucous diarrhœa. vomiting of mucus and bile, with violent hiccough and sensation of strangling; involuntary urination, painful urging to urinate.

Characteristics. Red, shining swelling of affected parts, violent thirst, frequently with dread of fluids, aggravation of all symptoms in the afternoon and night, the skin is partly covered with moderate perspiration, and this appearance being present, Belladonna is preferable to Aconitum from the commencement.

8. **Bryonia.** The sphere of action of this drug is the membranes which invest the joints, the lung, etc, and it is hence especially useful in inflammation of the pleura, besides which it is valuable in derangements of the stomach, bilious and gastric fever, some special forms of rheumatism, bronchial catarrh and influenza.

Skin. Dry and hot or moist with greasy perspiration; or bathed in perspiration, particularly at night, inflammatory redness of the joints, face yellow and earthy.

Sensations Great internal heat, over sensitiveness of hearing and smelling; starting at the slightest noise, stitching pain in the chest and side, increased by breathing, coughing and by movement; pricking pain in the liver on moving, violent pain in the stomach after eating, pains with shivering, increased by movement, great aversion to food, with desire for sour beverages and for wine, after eating, pressure in the stomach; pain and stiffness in the neck, stiffness, pressure and swelling of the parts affected with bruised pain pain in the teeth increased by warmth, feeling of violent pressure and great sensitiveness of the stomach, shooting pain in and through the head, or as if the skull opened and closed.

Breathing. Deep and gasping, or quick and painful, interrupted by pricking pain, or by dry, spasmodic, suffocating cough.

Secretions Vomiting, especially after drinking, vomiting of food and bile, hard, difficult and small motions; obstinate constipation, or putrid diarrhœa, urine very scant and of dark brown colour

Characteristics. Pricking pain and stiffness of the parts, increase of pains by movement and touch, and early on waking or at night, great irritability, anger and violence.

9. **Calcarea carbonica.** A medicament employed almost wholly in chronic diseases, at long intervals, and in potencies not too low. In the various forms of scrofula, for rickets and other chronic diseases of the bones; chronic swelling and

indruration of the glands, obstinate eruptions or chronic disorders characterized by general weakness and want of reaction

General. Wasting and curvature of various parts, as of the spine and legs; weakness of the bones, numbness and deadness of various regions, abnormal enlargement and malformation of the head in little children

Skin Harsh and dry usually with clammy sweat of the hands and feet. hard. kotty swelling of the glands and joints, and dry or moist eruptions, ulcers and scabs.

Sensations. Continual chilliness, with or without dry heat of the hands, great sensitiveness to the open air, thorough exhaustion on the slightest physical exertion, desire for rest in the day but restlessness at night. attacks of much nervousness and extreme weakness, nasty taste in the mouth, aversion to meat desire for salt and wine painful dryness in the nose. *gnawing pains in the stomach and bowels*, *drawing pain* and leaden heaviness of the limbs, especially at night. pain as of dislocation in the back, tearing pain in the teeth and jaw-bone, worse after eating and in the open air

Breathing Usually superficial, and interrupted by dry cough with hoarseness and loss of voice and obstructed by phlegm at the chest

Secretions Profuse bleeding at the nose. discharge of matter from the ears, persistent diarrhœic stools, or long continued costiveness, diarrhœa during teething

Characteristics Aggravation and renewal of symptoms in the open air, and after washing or working in water

10 **Camphora.** This remedy is especially to be employed where, from rapid sinking of nerve power, life is in danger, and it must then be given every quarter to half hour When the danger has passed, another remedy must be given because the action of Camphora will have ceased It is useful in the following disorders Asiatic cholera in the the second stage, influenza, dropsical affections, fainting, lethargic sleep, great loss of strength frequently accompanied by vomiting. unconsciousness and convulsions, rigid spasm, bladder disorders, with painful urging to urinate

Pulse. Either small and extremely slow, or very full and rigid.

Skin General coldness of the body with deathly pallor of the face, bluish skin and cold sweat

Breathing Heavy and slow, with suffocating sensation of contraction of the chest, mucous accumulation in the windpipe obstructing the breathing

Characteristics Internal heat with external chill. Camphora is an antidote to most vegetable medicines, and especially to those which excite vomiting, diarrhœa. pallor of the face,

coldness of the limbs, etc It is also beneficial for the effects of the application of Cantharides plaster in sometimes preventing the formation of blisters

11 **Carbo vegetabilis** is particularly indicated in severe derangements of the circulation, where there is debility from the loss of fluids or from the results of typhus fever, for foul, easily bleeding, fetid ulcers, for chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels, especially if accompanied by great tendency to flatulence, for bleeding and looseness of the gums, and for bleeding piles

Pulse Small and rapid, or small, failing and imperceptible,

Skin Pale, greyish yellow, with sunken face. Profuse night sweats

Breathing. Short, heavy and painful, with much oppression of the chest, or interrupted by coughing, especially in the open air, or exhausted by the slightest exertion, or obstructed by profuse collection of mucus on the chest; or checked by spasmodic cough with persistent hoarseness

Sensations Constant nausea and distension of the stomach and bowels after food; shooting pains in the stomach and bowels with flatulence, burning heat or icy coldness of the hands and feet at night; itching of the whole body on becoming warm, especially in bed painful cramp in the calves at night

Secretions Flow of mucus from the bowel, at and after stool, thin and acrid discharge from ulcers, salivation.

Characteristics. Rapid sinking of the pulse, aggravation of disturbances in the open air and from cold

12 **Chamomilla.** A remedy especially useful for children, for infants at the breast who cry without any apparent cause and for catarrh of the bowel in children during teething, and for hysterical, irritable females who are accustomed to the use of coffee The pains relieved by Chamomilla have the especial feature of being produced by chill It is beneficial in excessive sensibility to pain, and for complaints brought on by anger

Pulse Full, hard and rapid, or small, hard and rapid, with considerable palpitation of the heart

Skin. Very hot, especially towards evening, heat and redness of the face, especially of one cheek, or redness and pallor in rapid succession, redness and heat, with great swelling and sensitiveness of the face

Sensations. Paroxysmal pain of tearing, drawing or pricking character, felt especially in the evening and at night, and relieved by dry heat, excessive nervous sensibility of every kind; inability to bear the slightest pain, particularly in the teeth, chin, ears and temples, and occurring chiefly on one side; great sensitiveness to fresh air, wind and draught, restless sleep at night or sleeplessness, shivering of the limbs; internal

heat with shivering, pressure at the pit of the stomach, great thirst.

Mouth, Tongue, etc. Foul taste, particularly after food; the mouth is filled with white, frothy saliva, or is very dry, tongue red and fissured, or thickly covered with yellow coating, pressure at the stomach, bilious vomiting

Breathing Disturbed by constant dry cough at night, especially during sleep

Secretions Greenish diarrhœa like beaten up eggs, urine hot and yellow, menstrual flow dark and glutinous, with severe pain.

Characteristic Nightly aggravation of pain

13 **China.** The rôle of this medicament is in debility resulting from important loss of strength and of fluids; in all nervous sufferings which have a definite periodic character, in attacks of pain which are increased by slight touch or by movement and then increase to an insupportable degree and in many chronic diseases accompanied by weakness

Pulse Small and weak, but rapidly accelerated on the slightest excitement

Skin and General Appearance. Face very red during the attacks of fever, but at other times sunken, yellow and earth coloured, profuse and exhausting night sweats, dropsical swellings

Sensations Paralytic weakness and trembling diminished hearing, general chilliness of the body, with great heat of the head and redness of the face, shooting pain on one side of the head or in the middle of the forehead, returning daily towards evening, bruised feeling in the ends of the bones within the joints, distension of the stomach and the abdomen, especially after food, swelling and induration of the liver

Mouth, Tongue etc Mouth and lips hot and dry, lips frequently blackish, fissured and swollen, tongue coated white yellow or brown or very dark and fissured, bitter taste.

Secretions Profuse bleeding from the nose, urination during sleep, urine dark, with white or red deposit, diarrhœa of watery mucus or undigested food, or with clotted blood

Characteristics Daily return of the pains towards evening, increase of pains by movement, touch, at night and after food.

Cimicifuga, see **Actæa racemosa.**

14 **Coffea cruda.** This remedy is suited to nervous men and women who suffer from congestion of blood to the head, and great sensitiveness of hearing and sight, for nervous excitement and nervous pains, sleeplessness from over excitement of the nerves, and for some forms of migraine.

Pulse. Usually regular, but easily excited to great rapidity by any thought or sensation.

Sensations. Sudden, violent pain without apparent cause; shooting, boring, itching, intolerable pain on one side of the head, worse if the attention is turned to it, and accompanied by great irritability, pain deep in the head, as if a nail were driven in, violent after-pains following child-birth, severe bearing-down pains at and after the period

Characteristics. Excessive sensitiveness to pain of the suffering parts, tendency to weep, aggravation of pain in the open air

15. **Colchicum** is chiefly indicated in persons who are the habitual subjects of gout and rheumatism, especially of the joints, with acute, painful attacks, and for the irritability of the stomach therewith connected

Pulse Rather quick and hard, or slow and weak

Sensations Dulness of the mental faculties, moroseness, giddiness, feeling of pressure at the back of the head; aching at the back part of the scalp, acute pains in the eyeballs, diminished sensitiveness to light, noises in the ears, sensitiveness to odours, neuralgia of the bones of the face, stiffness of the tongue, aversion to light, flatulent eructations, coldness of the pit of the stomach colic and flatulent pains after errors in food, dry throat cough; cutting pains in the chest; violent palpitation, rheumatic pains of the back, chest and limbs, numbness of the hands and feet, nervous weakness and prostration.

Eyes Inflammation, specks on the eyes

Mouth, Tongue, etc Copious flow of saliva and inflammation of the mucous membrane

Breathing. Oppressed, rapid and irregular.

Secretions. Bleeding from the nose, tenacious discharge of mucus; motions copious and frequent, watery and yellowish stools with blood, dysenteric evacuations with violent pain; involuntary stools, urine copious, with dark sediment and pungent odour; copious acid sweat

Skin Pustular eruption on the scalp.

Characteristics Old people; persons otherwise vigorous

16. **Colocynthis.** Useful in colic, in neuralgia of the face and hip; and in some forms of kidney disease accompanied by dropsy.

Pulse. Rapid and small, or full and slow, with feeling of pulsation throughout the entire body.

Skin. Creeping and itching sensation; extreme sensitiveness of the nerves of the skin, unusual burning spots on the skin easily produced

Sensations Pain in the joints, and especially in the hips giddiness, pressing and tearing headache, chiefly on one side of the forehead, appearing periodically, and alternating with pains in the body and limbs. distension of the abdomen and violent spasmodic pain relieved by the escape of flatulence, painful pressure to urinate

Secretions Motions pappy or liquid, very foul smelling, or of slime and blood urine of offensive smell, with mucus and gravel

Characteristics The hip pain is increased by rest and relieved by movement, the pains in the joints are relieved by the escape of fetid flatulence

17. **Cuprum aceticum.** Especially useful for disorders of the nerves associated with cramp, and beginning in the fingers and toes St Vitus's dance, whooping cough and false croup. cholera nostras (English cholera), and especially against chlorosis, and particularly if preparations of iron have been administered

Pulse Rapid, small, hard and often irregular.

Skin Pale. yellowish or red, itching spots and pimples. especially at the folds of the joints

Sensations. Giddiness throbbing headache; cramp of the muscles of the face and epileptic attacks, cramp in the calves with the toes drawn inwards, catarrh of the upper part of the windpipe, long continued hoarseness and false croup. cough with irritation to vomit, sensation of spasmodic closure of the throat on swallowing spasm of the gullet water-brash distension of the abdomen

Secretions Diarrhœic motions with mixture of blood and bile, escape of much flatulence, urine cloudy and dark red menstruation scanty and suppressed

Characteristics Pains increased by movement and by touch irritable, nervous, anæmic persons are especially susceptible to the action of Cuprum, whereas others are sometimes completely insensible to it

18 **Drosera.** Useful for rheumatic pains in the limbs, with spasms of single groups of muscles, for deranged digestion, where early fasting is accompanied by vomiting of mucus and bile, pain of the throat and bronchus, with hoarseness produced by chill, cough of children, especially whooping-cough.

Skin Great coldness of the extremities. blueness of the face on coughing

Breathing Sudden arrest of breathing from violent spasmodic cough, accompanied by whistling respiration, and appearing especially towards evening and in the night.

Sensations Pain in the windpipe on speaking, creeping sensation in the upper part of the windpipe and bronchus,

compressing pain in the head, pain in the limbs, the muscles, and the head on every movement, shivering of the whole body with warm forehead, hot cheeks and cold hands, without thirst, dryness and irritation in the throat, nausea

Secretions Bleeding from the mouth and nose, with strangling after coughing, blood bright or dark red on coughing, vomiting, early in the morning, of bile, mucus and blood, clear, watery discharge from the nose, bleeding from the nose in the evening.

Characteristics. Hoarse, deep, hollow voice, with violent sneezing, aggravation of most of the sufferings at night and early in the morning, as well in warmth and when at rest

19 **Dulcamara.** The results of chill brought on from damp air or after getting wet through, slight chills, swollen glands and disorders of the mucous membrane, diarrhœa from chill.

Pulse Hard, rapid

Skin Dry and hot, followed by perspiration over the whole body, offensive perspiration, nettle-rash and shingles itching pimples over the whole body

Sensations Rawness of the throat, soreness, stoppage and heat in the nose, soreness and sensitiveness of the mouth, chilliness following heat, pain usually accompanied by coldness of the body or affected parts, tearing pain in the ear at night, dull headache after chill, cutting flatulence and pain in the bowels, pressure at the pit of the stomach

Secretions *Vomiting of viscid mucus; watery, slimy brownish* or green diarrhœa, especially at night, discharge of thin, acrid fluid from the nose, stinking urine or suppression of the urinary secretion.

Characteristics. The pains are most violent in the evening and at night, when at rest, and in the open air

20 **Gelsemium.** The sphere of action of this medicine lies in affections of the muscles and of the nervous system

Pulse Frequent and weak, sensation as of incomplete pulsation of the heart

Sensations. Anxiety with weakened power of the brain confusion in the head, giddiness, weight and fulness in the head, neuralgic pains in the upper part of the spine and around the eye, burning pain along the gullet and at the pit of the stomach, acute spasmodic pain of various parts of the abdomen, contractive pains in the neck, muscular pains in the legs; coldness of the extremities.

Mouth, Tongue, etc Paralytic weakness of the tongue extending to the throat

Breathing Laboured, spasm of the throat, croupy cough.

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Secretions. Excoriating discharge from the nose, bilious diarrhœa, diarrhœa from mental emotion

Characteristics Muscular weakness from various causes, mucous discharges

21. **Graphites.** This remedy has an important action on the skin, the glands and the joints, as well as in disorders of the digestive organs associated with affections of these parts

Pulse Forcible palpitation of the heart, extending through the entire body, pulse firm and strong, alternating with slowness

Skin Dry and unhealthy, tending to crack, tetters of the scalp, tetters of various kinds, secreting a glutinous discharge, pimples on the face, scabs and ulcers about the mouth, thickening and deformity of the nails, tendency of the skin to ulcerate, eruptions with burning pain

Sensations. Weakness of memory, anxiety, giddiness, congestion of blood to the head, cutting pain in the temples, inability to bear the light, sparks and lines before the eyes, itching, burning and aching in the eyes loss of smell, noises in the ears of many different kinds, hardness of hearing, spasm of the throat; spasm of the stomach colic and rumbling in the abdomen

Eyes Ulceration inflammation, discharge of matter, swelling of the lids, inflammation of the margins of the eyes, wens on the lids

Ears Discharge from the interior of the ear passage, swelling of the external ears, sores behind the ears

Secretions Discharge of matter from sores blood and mucus from the nose, secretion of much phlegm at the back of the throat, vomiting, constipation, hæmorrhoids, leucorrhœa, profuse acid perspiration

Characteristics Tendency to take cold emaciation, glandular enlargements

22 **Hamamelis.** Affections of the veins — pain, enlargement, congestion, inflammation, ulceration, hæmorrhage

Pulse Quickened, somewhat irregular

Skin. Chilblains of bluish appearance.

Sensations. Great feeling of depression, giddiness when stooping or rising, dull and weary headache, weakness and soreness of the eyes and tenderness to touch, sensitiveness to odours, metallic taste, with soreness of the tongue, acute pain in the uvula, dryness of the mouth and throat, nausea, with headache and giddiness, cramp in the stomach and larger bowel, painful menstruation, pricking pain in the muscles of the chest, aching in the small of the back; rheumatic stiffness tenderness and aching of the muscles of the arms and thighs, veins of the legs itching, aching and sore, weariness of the limbs.

Eyes Swelling of the eyeballs and of the lids, bloodshot eyes

Ears. Deafness, noises in the ears

Mouth, Tongue, etc Blisters on the tongue, gums swollen and painful.

Secretions Bleeding from the nose and ear, vomiting of black blood, stools with copious discharge of blood, piles with profuse bleeding, blood with urine, leucorrhœa with discharge of blood.

Characteristic. Sensitiveness to chill from exposure either to cold or to a warm and damp atmosphere

23. **Hepar sulphuris.** The sphere of action embraces croup and other inflammatory affections of the windpipe and air- passages, a large number of chronic disorders, especially of the skin, the mucous membranes and the glands, particularly those of scrofulous origin, the evil effects of Mercury, and chronic dropsy without fever, resulting from scarlet fever

Skin Soreness and great tendency to ulceration, tardy suppuration, swollen glands with discharge of matter, boils

Sensations Drawing, tearing and pricking in the limbs and joints, pressure in the stomach after the least food, easy derangement of the stomach tearing and drawing pain in the bones of the face, in the teeth and ears, with ulceration of the gums, soreness and bruised feeling on touching a part

Breathing Panting, rattling and painful, interrupted by violent attacks of cough immediately after drinking, and followed by a sensation of suffocation, rattling of mucus on the chest, feeling of suffocation on lying down

Secretions Difficult, knotty, dry stools, or sour smelling, whitish or dysenteric diarrhœa of blood and mucus, bad smelling discharge from the nose and ears.

Mouth Foul odour and soreness, gums red and swollen

Characteristics Irritability with pain on being touched, great sensitiveness to the open air and much pain from exposure to it

24 **Hydrastis.** The action of this remedy is exhibited in scrofulous and cancerous disorders of the glands and skin.

Pulse. Slow and weak.

Skin Low forms of erysipelas of the face, neck and hands Pustular eruptions with debility.

Sensations Faulty memory accompanied by irritability, dull pain in the forehead; faintness and sinking sensation at the stomach, burning and rumbling, or cutting and dragging pain in the bowels, pain in the spleen, with burning pain in the bowels; aching pain in the groins extending to the genitals, aching of the muscles of the back; rheumatic pains in the head, shoulders and arms; extreme weariness in the legs

Eyes. Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, and spots on the eyes; scrofulous ulceration of the eyes.

Nose. Corrosive discharge, burning pain and inflammation, with discharge of thick, tenacious mucus

Mouth, Tongue, etc Inflammation of the mouth and tongue, hot, biting sensation in the tongue as if scalded

Secretions Thick, tenacious, ropy discharges from the nose, eyes, ears and throat; chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowel, fistulous discharge from the bowel, acrid and exhausting discharge from piles, catarrh of the bladder, with thick, purulent discharge, yellow, adherent, stringy expectoration in chronic bronchitis.

Characteristics Debility, feeling of utter prostration, old people

25 **Ignatia.** Indicated in the disorders of irritable and nervous persons who are inclined to tears, and especially women and children, for convulsions, as in epilepsy, neuralgia in various nervous tracts, spasms of the stomach and bladder, and colic at the monthly period, migraine, disturbances suddenly appearing from excitement, rage, fright, and long continued grief

Pulse Rapid from the slightest excitement, nocturnal palpitation of the heart.

Skin. Alternate paleness and redness of the face, or sunken, earthy looking face, with blue rings around the eyes, redness and heat of the face and ears of one side, perspiration after eating

Sensations Great weakness and exhaustion of the whole body on the slightest movement, trembling and starting of the body, convulsions of the limbs, convulsive attacks, with bending backwards of the head, pressing, boring pain on one side of the head, cutting pain in the bowels, violent beaten or bruised pain in the bones and joints, spasmodic contraction of the chest, extreme impatience and excitability, acute pain from flatulence, hunger, with satiety immediately on eating

Breathing Interrupted on swallowing food, painful, sighing and heavy spasmodic cough.

Secretions. Constipation, with much useless urging, and inclination to projection of the bowel; diarrhœa of mucus and blood

Mouth, Tongue, etc Tongue thickly coated, and white or moist, biting pain in the tongue on speaking or eating, acid saliva in the mouth, red and swollen tonsils.

Characteristics Increase and renewal of the pains by smoking tobacco, on taking coffee and brandy, after eating, in the evening in bed, and early in the morning on rising Improve-

ment from change of position, especially by lying on the back or on the painful part; aversion to fresh air and to all mental and bodily exertion.

26 **Iodum** finds its rôle especially in disorders of a scrofulous nature, in affections of the skin and glands, in rheumatic and gouty disease of the joints in chronic catarrh, with bleeding from the nose, certain disorders of the organs of generation; affections of the windpipe and bronchus, and croupous inflammation of the lungs in the second stage

Pulse Rapid, full and hard later, small and rapid

Skin From ash coloured to yellowish, with reddish pimples, pustules and small bladders

Breathing Oppressed rapid and superficial

Sensations Giddiness, throbbing headache, pressing pain in the eyes, tearing pain in the ears with deafness, spasmodic contraction of the muscles palpitation of the heart violent sneezing, soreness and pain in the chest, hoarseness, dry tickling cough, pricking and pressing pain in the chest, ulceration of the gums, thickly coated tongue pain in swallowing, want of appetite, cramp in the stomach

Secretions Expectoration of viscid, mucous, or bloody phlegm, only expelled with difficulty on coughing, discharge of mucus and matter from the nose, bilious vomiting, stools hard, or pappy and clay coloured, and mixed with blood and mucus

27 **Ipecacuanha.** Useful in acute diseases unattended by much fever, but accompanied by disorders of the stomach and bowels, and of the respiratory organs, spasm of the bladder, with blood in the urine and bleeding from the womb

Skin. Yellow, earthy tint of the face, or puffed, pale face, with blue margins to the eyes, very dry heat of the body and burning heat of the hands after attacks of chilliness, followed by profuse perspiration

Tongue Thickly coated, and white or yellow, or clean and red

Breathing Attacks of spasmodic asthma, with sensation of compression in the throat and chest, obliging to gasp for air, with fear of suffocation, or ending in violent suffocating cough, with spasmodic rigidity of the body

Sensations Shivering, with or without actual cold; beaten or drawing feeling in the bones, creaking in the joints, sudden pain in the stomach with aversion to food and with nausea, gnawing pain, worse from cold beverages and food, feeling of soreness deep in the chest

Secretions Vomiting of food, with or without mucus, blood or bile, violent vomiting and diarrhœa of bilious matter; vomiting of bright red or of coagulated blood, yellow, greenish,

mucous, and very fetid diarrhœa; black and very putrid diarrhœa followed by violent pain at the seat.

Characteristics. *Chilliness and shivering, relieved by warmth, relief of pains in the open air, great sensitiveness to variations of temperature.*

28. **Iris versicolor.** A remedy of considerable value in its action on the stomach, bowels, and chief organs of digestion, in what are generally known as bilious disorders.

Pulse Accelerated

Skin Eruption of pustules on the head, face and around the lips, shingles on the trunk, fine scaly patches of eruption on various parts of the body and limbs, attended with great irritation at night

Sensations Depression weakness of the mental faculties, sick headache, headache after breakfast, neuralgia of the orbit, cheek-bones and teeth, hot, insipid or greasy taste, burning sensation and anguish felt at the pit of the stomach, at intervals, cutting pain in the liver, intermittent colic, burning in the urethra, shooting pains in the limbs and joints of the legs, weakness and trembling of the knees

Eyes and Nose Catarrhal inflammation

Mouth. Ulceration of the mucous membrane

Secretions Acid, sweetish vomiting, vomiting of bile, or of food, stools copious, watery, undigested, and with blood, and attended by much pain, glandular discharges

Characteristics Catarrh of the bowel with severe pain and prostration, shifting pains of periodic character, general feeling of coldness

29 **Kali bichromicum.** The action of this medicament is shown chiefly in bronchitis attended with viscid, tenacious and stringy expectoration, and in chronic rheumatic affections

Pulse Small, irregular and quickened

Skin Hot and dry, itching, eruption of pustules, scurf of the skin on an inflamed surface, freckles, eruption like measles, small pustules with irritation, glands of the armpit inflamed and discharging, blood boils, ulcers.

Sensations Indifference, low spirits, lightness in the head, shooting pains in the head, violent pain over one eye, shooting pain in the upper jaw-bone, burning pain in the gullet, pulsating pain and violent stitches in the ears, extending to the stomach, shooting pain in the tonsils, weight and pressure after food, giddiness and nausea, dull stitching pains in the abdomen, severe stitching pain in the back, pricking sensation and palpitation of the heart, aching in the loins, rheumatic pains in the shoulders, elbows, and joints of the wrists and hands, rheumatic pains in the joints and muscles of the legs; feeling of weight in the legs

Mouth, Tongue, etc. Tongue covered with thick, yellow coating, and the edges ulcerated; fissures on the tongue; dents of the teeth on the sides of the tongue, uvula relaxed and ulcerated, inflammation of the tonsils, ulcers on the back of the mouth and throat.

Eyes. Heat and redness, ulceration, inflammation, adherent lids in the morning; yellow discharge in the corners of the eyes, lids feel heavy on waking,

Breathing. Wheezing on lying down breathing obstructed by mucus, choking sensation on lying down, cough with wheezing and pain at the centre of the chest.

Secretions Discharge of yellow matter from the ears, nose, throat, and margins of eyelids Vomiting of yellow mucus, of bile, and of blood, dysenteric stools, constant discharge of pale urine, urine scant and high coloured, yellow and thick leucorrhœa, hawking and expectoration of blue and yellow mucus, which is membranous, and difficult to detach

Characteristics Pain often at small spots, fugitive pains, emaciation light haired, fair persons, rheumatic pains in the joints

30 **Kali carbonicum.** Has its especial action in congestion of blood in various organs, and the disorders thereon dependent particularly the lungs and the portal vein, with enfeebled heart, disorders of the bladder and weakness of the sphincter, painful menstruation and excessive discharge

Pulse Strong, rapid, sometimes intermitting

Skin Eruption of small itching bladders, ulcerative eruptions, night sweats

Breathing. Oppressed, anxious, painful

Sensations. Pulsation in the whole body, with extreme sensitiveness, and rapid fatigue on movement, confusion and heat in the head, tearing pain in the shoulder-joint; hoarseness, irritating cough, with spasmodic gasping, coughing of blood, the gums bleed easily, pain in the chest on coughing, catarrh of the throat, sour eructations with gasping, cramp in the stomach; flatulent pains.

Secretions. Discharge of matter from the nose, viscid mucus mixed with blood or pure blood on coughing, diarrhœic and mucous stools with fetid flatulence, profuse, foul smelling period

Characteristics. Sleepiness in the day, aversion to movement; susceptibility to chill, aggravation from cold air and on lying on the right side

31 **Mercurius solubilis.** One of the chief remedies for pains in the teeth, gumboils, and inflammation of the throat, inflammation of the tongue, catarrh of the windpipe, with thin mucous expectoration, and painful cough, influenza; disorders of the kidneys and bladder and specific disease, inflammation

of the joints, catarrh of the bowel, jaundice; enlargement of the liver; and a large number of diseases of the skin, glands and bones

Pulse Full, hard and rapid, or forcible and rapid but small

Skin and Glands. Chilliness of the whole body after sleeping, inflamed and ulcerated glands, eruptions which bleed on the slightest touch; dry, itching, mealy, or scaly eruptions on the legs, deep fissures like cuts on the hands and fingers, itching pimples over the whole body, with burning pain, particularly on being touched, dirty, yellow scurf on the face lips fissured and ulcerated, with the pains, great tendency to perspire, which is unaccompanied by relief, earthy, dirty colour of the face

Mouth and Tongue Foul odour from the mouth, and ulceration or thrush in the mouth, ulcerated, white gums, with nightly burning pain, looseness of the teeth, uvula and tonsils ulcerated, tongue hard, swollen and inflamed, or covered with moist and thick, whitish, viscid mucus, flow of fetid saliva

Sensations. Sensitiveness and distension of the abdomen, and pressure at the pit of the stomach foul, salt, mucous taste in the mouth, much chilliness and shivering, especially in the evening and at night, beaten sensation and tearing pain in the limbs and pain in all the bones, especially at night, pain on swallowing, and continued inclination to swallow the saliva, intolerable tearing pain in the teeth extending to the bones and the glands behind the ear, tearing and pricking pain on one side of the head, violent flatulent pain in the bowels relieved by lying drown.

Secretions Mucous, viscid, greenish diarrhœa, or dysenteric diarrhœa, *diarrhœa after exposure to night air, stools of undigested food* making the orifice of the bowel sore, much futile urging to stool, with pain at the orifice, and especially at night, excessive and painful pressure to urinate, dark red, and very foul smelling urine discharge of a thin, watery fluid from the nose salivation

Characteristics Increase of the pains towards evening and night, and in the warmth of the bed, when they become intolerable

32. **Mercurius cyanatus.** A valuable remedy in true diphtheria when unconnected with other disorders, as, for instance, scarlet fever

33 **Natrum muriaticum.** Useful in certain forms of derangement of the stomach and weakness of digestion, with either constipation or tendency to relaxation of the bowel, in diseases arising from proverty of blood; catarrh of the nose and throat, and chronic bronchitis; nervous exhaustion, especially

of mental power; scabby eruptions, particularly on the lips; ulcerative pustules and "maggots" of the face.

Skin. Dry, chapped and easily peeling, with itching pimples and eruption of small bladders, profuse sweat of the hands and feet; hair of the head very sticky and matted.

Mouth, etc. Foul odour from the mouth, ulcerated corners of the mouth, gums bleeding easily, toothache and ulceration of the gums, occasional salivation, desire for sour and piquant food, inflammation of the throat and uvula; want of, or excessive appetite; acidity of the stomach

Respiratory Organs Cold in the head with profuse discharge from the nose, stuffiness and loss of smell; catarrh of the windpipe and bronchus, with expectoration, at first of mucus and then of matter, coughing of blood Short breathing on movement

Sensations. Confusion in the head, giddiness. languor, disinclination for work; irritability, nervousness, depression. painful lassitude, chilliness, pinching and cramping pains in the muscles, especially of the lower limbs, cracking in the joints, inflammation of the eyelids defective vision, buzzing in the ears, wandering rheumatic pains in various parts of the body. palpitation of the heart on lying on the left side, sensation of pressure at the stomach, sour eructations, regurgitation of food, retching and vomiting. disorders of the liver, piles. pain in the lower bowel

Secretions Stool relaxed, or unusually sluggish; bleeding from the lower bowel. deposit in the urine, purulent leucorrhœa

Characteristics Pale or earthy appearance, easy perspiration, with resulting chill, great chilliness and aversion to fresh air, worse in moist and cool weather

34. **Nitri acidum.** This remedy is especially indicated in certain disorders which depend on inherited or acquired derangement of the secretory organs, and in those complaints which result from inherited or acquired syphilis, and where Mercurial remedies, the range of whose action is somewhat similar, have been used ineffectually, diseases of the kidney attended with dropsy, where the urine is mixed with blood, certain form of diphtheria which appears in connexion with diseases of the kidney, inflammation of the lower bowel with ulceration and bleeding

Skin. Very sensitive and painful scaling, of yellow colour, around the hairs of the scalp, itching eruption of small bladders, swelling of the face and hands

States and Sensations. General exhaustion, trembling and lameness of the limbs, exitement of the circulation, giddiness; throbbing pain in the head; inflammation of the margins of

the eyelids, ulcerative inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose; rheumatic pains in various parts of the body; palpitation of the heart, with feeling of constriction of the chest; catarrh of the throat and bronchus with great feeling of soreness, bad odour from the mouth, ulcerative inflammation of the tongue, mouth and throat, want of appetite and unpleasant taste, painful distension in the regions of the liver and spleen, pains in the bowels, pains in the kidneys and bladder, with painful pressure to urinate, itching as of ulceration in the genital organs

Secretions. Mucous, bloody, fetid diarrhœa, producing soreness of the orifice, dark brown, albuminous urine mixed with blood, mucous and purulent discharge from the vagina and urethra

Characteristic This remedy is specially suited to persons of dark hair, eyes and complexion, who are susceptible to diarrhœa and chill

35 **Nux vomica.** A great number of diseased conditions, and particularly those of the organs of digestion and of the nervous system, fall within the range of the action of Nux vomica.

Pulse Full, hard and rapid, or small and thready, sometimes intermitting

Face, Skin. etc Corners of the eyes red and hot, the whites of the eyes yellow, deep yellow discoloration of the skin, dirty, pale, yellow colour of the face

Breathing. Contraction of the chest and much asthma, with palpitation, breathing sometimes slow, sometimes rapid and whistling

Mouth and Tongue coated white, and slimy, or dry, fissured and brown, with blood red edges, foul odour from the mouth after eating, or in the morning, gums swollen, sore, painful and spongy

Sensations Rheumatic pains, especially in the back, loins and chest, great pain after food, bad taste in the mouth; nausea and distension of the stomach and abdomen, great weariness, heaviness, and aversion to movement, much nervous weakness; great sensibility to light, noise or smell, worse in the morning, great exhaustion after the slightest exertion, excitement and sleeplessness at night, but sleepiness in the morning and afternoon, and especially after food, angry violent humour, congestion of blood to the head, and heat and redness of the face, chilliness of the whole body and shivering, especially on movement; gnawing, compressing pain in the stomach and bowels, cutting pain in the abdomen, much flatulent pain, itching and burning pain in the eyes; tearing, stitching pain in the ears, piles.

Secretions Urine painful and scant, and followed by pressure

to urinate, urine red and dark, with brick dust sediment; constipation, as from constriction of the bowel, large, hard stools, expelled with difficulty, or diarrhœa with painful pressure, and with falling of the bowel.

Characteristics Increase of pains by the use of coffee, wine, tobacco, night watching and by mental exertion. Nux vom. and Natrum muriaticum succeed each other well in not a few disorders of the stomach and bowels

36 **Opium.** Is valuable in nervous disorders arising from fright, sufferings of old people and from the misuse of intoxicating drinks, and in old standing and obstinate constipation

Pulse Full and slow, sometimes rapid, sometimes intermittent, violent beating of the arteries of the head and neck

Breathing Oppressed as from constriction of the chest, or loud, puffing, rattling and groaning

Mouth and Tongue Tongue dry and very dark, sometimes black, mouth and throat very dry

Sensations Entire loss of taste, great coldness and drawing pain in all the limbs, trembling of the whole body, rigid cramps, convulsions and epileptic attacks, stiffness of the muscles of the whole body, or of single parts, eyes prominent, glassy, half-closed or protruding, pupils dilated and fixed spasmodic contraction of the mouth, spasmodic closure of the throat, rendering swallowing impossible, delirium, picking at the bed clothes, stupid, vacant expression of the face, heavy, deep sleep

Secretions Vomiting of motions and of urine, with violent pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, obstinate constipation, hard stools voided in small lumps, urine suppressed, or very scant, dark and reddish

Characteristics Opium rouses the system from insensibility to the action of other medicines, the pains are increased by heat.

37. **Phosphorus.** Exhaustion resulting from disease of especially the organs of respiration and digestion, and of the glandular system, disorders associated with chronic, exhausting diarrhœa, as well as with thin and soft motions, chronic inflammation of the throat, bronchus and lungs, and acute catarrhal inflammation of the lungs, disorders of the kidneys, with and without albuminuria, and with hectic fever chronic nerve disorders, etc

Pulse Rapid, hard, thready and always small: sometimes very weak and hardly perceptible, violent, distressing palpitation of the heart

Skin and Face. Flushes of heat, great heat at night, persistent coldness of the limbs, sick, pale, dirty appearance and

deep sunken eyes with bluish margins; puffiness of the face, especially of the eyes, coldness of the feet and soreness of the soles.

Breathing Laboured and restricted, oppressive, short, dry and hollow cough

Mouth and Tongue. Tongue dirty, smarting, slimy white, as if covered with fur Painful sensitiveness and dryness of the mouth

Sensations Rheumatic pricking and tearing pain after every chill, susceptibility to catching cold, pain on changes of the weather, and, during storms, heaviness of the limbs and of the mind and body, much nervous weakness, giddiness and congestion to the head, great weakness of the stomach and of digestion, pain of the stomach on touching it and on walking, shooting pain in the breast, especially on the left side

Secretions Expectoration of white, viscid phlegm, mixed with blood, profuse mucous diarrhœa, sometimes containing undigested food, discharge of blood from the bowel accompanied by the persistent voidance of soft stools, urine watery, pale and profuse, involuntary urination, vomiting of bile.

Characteristics Wasting of the body and especially of the hands, appearance of the pains early in the morning, in the evening in bed, and sometimes on eating, sensitiveness to cool weather

38 **Phytolacca.** The special range of action of this medicine is in chronic rheumatism of the bones, enlarged glands, and disorders of the mouth and throat

Pulse Small and irregular, with much fluttering felt about the heart, pulse full and soft

Skin. Cold and withered, ringworm, tettery eruptions, boils, ulcers, cancerous sores

Sensations Indifference, lethargy, restlessness, pain extending from the front to the back of the head, burning and smarting in the eyes, worse from artificial light, acute pains in the eyes on reading, pains around the orbit shooting pains in the ears when swallowing, and feeling of obstruction of the passage to the throat, taste metallic and as if burnt, soreness and roughness of the throat, thirst, soreness, heat and pressing pain at the pit of the stomach, tenderness of the liver, cramping pain in the abdomen, painful urination, menstruation painful, burning pain in the throat, shocks in the region of the heart, violent, painful sensation of constriction at the heart, rheumatism of the muscles of the loins, aching in the spine, pain in the shoulder-joints and shoulder-blades, rheumatic pains in the legs; bone pains at night, in the shins, exhaustion, feeling as if paralyzed

Eyes. Inflammation pupils dilated, profuse flow of tears.

Mouth, Tongue, etc Ulceration of the inside of the cheeks inflammation of the gums, ulceration of the tongue.

Breathing, etc Hoarseness, loss of voice; hacking cough aching through the chest, breathing difficult, gasping for air

Secretions Acrid mucous discharge from the nostrils, profuse discharge of saliva, false membrane of a dusky colour on the throat; frequent and violent vomiting; vomiting with retching, vomiting with agonizing pain, vomiting with purging, stools as of dysentery bilious stools, bleeding piles, thick viscid expectoration

Breasts Swollen, inflamed and discharging, lumpy breasts.

Characteristics Extreme exhaustion, legs so weak that he staggers in walking, spasmodic condition of the muscles.

39 **Podophyllum.** Is of service in certain disorders of the liver, morning diarrhœa, affections of the womb and ovaries, but in only a limited number of cases of "biliousness".

Skin. Dusky, jaundiced scabby

Sensations Delirium, succeeded by depression, giddiness in the open air severe pressing pain in the temples, headache alternating with diarrhœa grinding of the teeth at night, taste impaired, offensive odour from the mouth, dryness and soreness of the mouth and throat, variable appetite, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, acute pain under the short ribs, morning colic pains in the right groin, ovarian and uterine pains as of bearing down, after-pains, palpitation ascending to the throat, stiffness of the back of the neck, pain in the shoulders shoulder-blades and loins, rheumatism of the forearms, pain and weakness in the hips, cramp in the calves weakness of the knee-joints, aching and weariness of the legs

Mouth, Tongue, etc Offensive breath white, furred tongue, with prints of the teeth

Breathing Short, and, on lying down at night, suffocating

Secretions Perspiration of the head during sleep, salivation vomiting of food, of bile, and of blood, stools painless, watery, fetid, expelled with violence, yellow, green, flatulent and slimy, or with severe straining, loose stools, with much sinking at the pit of the stomach, exhausting diarrhœa with falling of the bowel, frequent urination, wetting the bed, leucorrhœa

Characteristic Paralytic weakness in different parts of the body, pains of sudden, darting character, bilious temperament

40 **Pulsatilla.** Is indicated for persons of a timid disposition, inclined to tears and to silent grief, to those of mild and yielding disposition, for those of slow, phlegmatic temperament, and for persons with pale face, blue eyes and blond hair Female disorders fall particularly within the range of its action, it is especially useful if chilliness and absence of

thirst are present together, and if sleep does not occur till late in the evening.

Skin Eruption of small bladders, and inflamed, hot swellings; shining, red and painful swellings, eruption of small blisters. appearing in the form of a ring and discharging a thin corroding fluid and forming a crust, warts, internal heat and external chilliness, shivering during perspiration.

Mouth, Tongue, etc. Extreme dryness of the mouth and brown colour of the lining membrane of the mouth and throat, tongue dry and brownish, or even black, or glassy red

Sensations Tense, drawing, tearing pain in the joints, especially in the knees. pain of dislocation and contusion, sensitiveness to pressure, pains worse at night, especially in winter and in bad weather, and accompanied by deafness and feeling of paralysis pains worse during rest and relieved by movement, tearing, shooting and drawing pains in the teeth relieved by warm covering, pain with violent pressure as of a stone in the stomach, bursting headache, great sensitiveness to light and to fresh air, especially if it be warm, great weariness, chiefly when sitting, so that the limbs tremble on slight exertion insatiable thirst.

Nervous System. Delirium and illusions. great distress and fear of death. frightful, anxious dreams

Secretions. Fetid diarrhœa, especially at night and during sleep, diarrhœic stools mixed with blood greenish and fetid discharge from the nose; scanty, watery. or entirely suspended mentruation

Characteristics Entire loss of appetite and insatiable thirst, with distension of the abdomen, especially after the slightest food, evening aggravation of pains, which shoot to the opposite side of the body

41. **Rhus toxicodendron.** An important remedy in chronic rheumatic disorders which have their origin in cold and damp and for sprains, dislocations. etc eruptions of small blisters of the nature of nettle-rash, catarrh of the bowel. and diarrhœa suddenly compelling to rise from bed in the morning, typhoid fever, and inflammation of the lungs.

Skin. General itching; redness resembling scarlet fever. eruption of papules and pustules on various parts of the body and the foreskin

Pulse At times tremulous and irregular.

Mouth. Unusually dry, with thirst, foul or bitter taste, toothache on chewing and looseness of the teeth

Sensations Throbbing and drawing pains in various parts of the body, with numbed and paralytic sensations, cracking in the joints, which sometimes swell; headache as from undulation of the brain pain in the eyes and inflammation of

the margins of the lids, lumbago, sciatica, cold in the head and hoarseness, dry, painful cough, with oppression of the chest and stitch in the side, retching, pains in the stomach and cutting pains in the bowels, better after stool

Secretions Stool thin, bloody and fetid. especially in the morning, urine dark, or watery and clear

Characteristics Aggravation of pains when at rest, improvement by continued movement

42. **Scilla.** Useful in dropsy resulting from diseases of the kidneys and heart catarrh of the bladder, of the windpipe and of the bronchus

Skin Here and there red pimples, with swelling of the face

Pulse At first rapid and full, later small, slow and irregular.

Sensations Giddiness and confusion of the head, compressing pain in the temples, corrosive dicharge from the nose difficult breathing, with short, dry, hoarse cough, and stitch in the left side, nausea and suffocating cough, dull, rheumatic pains

Secretions Watery, slimy, brown stools, with much flatulence, scanty secretion of dark urine

Characteristics. Diminution of the pains by rest, and aggravation by movement

43 **Sepia.** Particularly indicated in female disorders at the change of life and the numerous disturbances resulting as hysteria, migraine, and nervous headache, weakness of the digestive organs and of the bladder, various skin disorders

Skin Itching, burning eruption of small bladders and pimples, yellowish, peeling, very dry skin boils, brittleness of the nails

Sensations and Diseased States Difficulty in reflecting painful sensitiveness of the scalp, with loss of hair pricking, tearing, throbbing headache, with nausea, affections of the eyes and difficulties of vision relieved by dry warmth; drawing pains in the muscles with stiffness and lameness, painful palpitation of the heart, hoarseness, dry cough, with slight, glairy expectoration difficulty of breathing with burning pain at the chest, catarrh of the throat, difficulty of swallowing, sour, foul eructations, nausea, retching, vomiting of bitter fluid, colicky pains in the bowels· spasm of the bladder, with pressure to urinate, early in the morning, inflammation of the external and internal female genitals, uterine pains before the period; milky, purulent, bloody and corrosive leucorrhœa.

Secretions Difficult stool, with painful pressure at the part and pain in the bowel, suppression of urine.

Characteristics. The disturbances appear periodically, and especially the pains, the patient sometimes feels well for the whole day, susceptibility to chill

44 **Silicea.** Useful against diseases of the bones and of the nerves as also against chronic processes of ulceration in various tissues None but homœopathic physicians employ this remedy for maturing and healing ulcers

Skin and Subjacent Tissues Itching eruptions cysts, glandular swellings, hard and discharging, boils, carbuncles, proud flesh in sores, fistulas bony growths, ulcerations of the mucous membrane

Bones Painful inflammation of the covering of the bone, enlargement of bone decay of bone, bony disease of the joints rickets

Sensations Confusion of the head with much difficulty in reflecting giddiness, especially on riding tearing and pressing pain in the head and face, with spasms of the muscles of the face, pressure of blood to the head nightly pricking toothache tearing and beating pain in the limbs with cracking sound in the joints cramp and throbbing paralytic symptoms from spinal disorders attacks of tickling cough, with hoarseness and soreness in the chest

Secretions Expectoration of matter on coughing, foul smelling discharge from ulcers, hard, knotty stools, or white with admixture of blood, corrosive perspiration, or suppression of customary perspiration of the feet

Characteristics General bodily and nervous weakness pains worse from movement

45 **Spigelia.** Indicated especially in affections of the heart, both of nervous and of organic origin periodic pains in the nerves, and particularly of the face, worms with colic headache increased by movement of the body

Sensations Pain on one side of the face with burning pain in the eye, flow of tears and twitching of the lid pressing, pricking headache, especially in the temples, with giddiness palpitation, with much distress, and with painful pressure at the chest, irregular, slow pulse sensation of fulness in the bowels with cutting pains not relieved by escape of flatulence

Secretions Clayey, hard stools; profuse secretion of urine on cessation of the attacks of pain

Characteristics Improvement on lying in the horizontal position

46 **Spongia.** This remedy, in its action, resembles Iodum it is especially useful in false croup, goitre and acute catarrh of the upper windpipe, particularly in children

Pulse Rapid, full

Skin and Glands Heat and dryness of the skin itching and swelling of the glands of the lower jaw and neck swelling of the thyroid gland

Breathing Gasping and rapid

Sensations. Pressure and pains at the pit of the stomach fluent and stuffy cold in the head, hoarseness, burning and pain at the upper part of the windpipe, hollow, dry cough.

47 **Sulphur.** The action of Sulphur in the treatment of a series of diseases of the skin, especially the dry eruptions (supposing they have not arisen from allopathic misuse of this remedy) is so striking, that it has been pronounced a specific in such cases Besides this, it may be said of Sulphur, that it possesses a more extensive range of action than any other remedy that has come under the scientific investigation of homœopathy It is not only in a large number of acute disorders that this remedy acts, but also in all obstinate chronic diseases its employment is entirely indispensable from time to time as an important intercurrent remedy, to render the organism susceptible to the action of other medicines

Skin and Body generally Eruption of irritating, itching and flat pimples, secreting a yellow, thick or bloody discharge, eruptions burning and itching, especially in the warmth of the bed, soreness of the skin boils eczema of the scalp falling of the hair, hot, red, swelling of the glands forming abscesses very foul smelling, acid perspiration of single spots on the body, perspiration on the slightest movement, hard, knotty swelling of the joints, especially of the fingers and toes, blistered and swollen face with blue rings around the eyes, chilliness or shivering with flushes of heat of the head and face emaciation softening and curvature of the bones sensitiveness to cold air

Mouth, Tongue, etc · Great dryness and burning heat of the mouth foul odour from the mouth in the morning, and after food, raw, dry, fissured tongue, covered with white mucus brownish, thick, viscid mucus on the tongue, brownish mucus on the teeth, gums swollen and sensitive and frequently sore

Nose, Eyes, etc Red, hot and swollen nose hot, watery secretion from the nose, continual sneezing, itching, dryness and heat of the eyes and eyelids, discharge of matter from the eyelids

Breathing, etc Suffocating attacks at night on lying down, and particularly in sleep, breathing heavy and short, tightness of the chest in the open air or after the least exertion, and especially after speaking, which is followed by a feeling of exhaustion painful, short, whistling respiration, with suppressed cough, followed by spitting of blood, violent attacks of coughing on rising, on going to bed and after eating, dry cough with straining, hollow, rattling or weak voice, loss of voice

Nervous System Dulness and weakness of various parts

giddiness heaviness and pressure in the head, heaviness in the legs melancholy and irritable voice; alterations of the sense of smell sensitiveness to light, giddiness in the morning or evening or after food or on rising from a seat

Organs of Digestion and Secretions Constant acidity, water-brash, extreme hunger, fulness of the stomach after eating and towards evening, bitter, foul eructations, and great weakness of digestion, discomforts after taking milk, meat and fat, feeling of contraction and heaviness in the region of the stomach, liver and abdomen, flatulent eructations obstinate constipation, with insufficient, hard motions, and constant pressure to stool, or copious soft stools whitish or greenish diarrhœa, wetting the bed, fatty pellicle on the urine

Sensations Drawing and tearing in the limbs or in the whole body intermitting headache, pricking, boring pain on one side of the head, headache in the morning, evening or night boring, throbbing pain in hollow teeth, shooting pain in the region of the liver, shooting pain in the breast, and chiefly on the left side

Characteristics The majority of the pains appear when at rest and disappear on movement of the affected parts or on walking, they appear and also grow worse at night

48 **Thuja.** One of the chief remedies required during vaccination, as well as in specific diseases, and in the pains and symptoms of paralysis from spinal diseases, certain catarrhal disorders, fig-warts, leucorrhœa with troublesome itching

Skin Great sensitiveness, itching and creeping formation of small blisters and pimples warts fig-warts and strong disagreeable perspiration on the genitals, inflammation of the foreskin

Sensations Neuralgia of the eyes and face, with throbbing of the eyelids dimness of vision, buzzing in the ears ulceration of the lining membrane of the nose stiff-neck spasm of special groups of muscles, beaten pain, and feeling as of dislocation in various parts of the body with pricking pain, palpitation of the heart, catarrhal sore throat pains in the stomach, hæmorrhoidal tumours, painful pressure to urinate drawing and creeping pain in the urethra

Secretions Viscid, slime-like expectoration after attacks of coughing, alternation of hard pappy or diarrhœic stools dribbling of urine, urethral discharge, and leucorrhœa

Characteristics Especial dryness and fissured state of the skin and finger-nails, nails very brittle; fugitive character of the pains, which appear now in one part and then in another, and are mostly relieved by movement

49 **Veratrum album.** Useful in many forms of disease of the nervous system and especially of females, particularly

if the disorders are characterized by nervous pains and spasm, against special forms of whooping cough, and vomiting accompanied by diarrhœa.

Pulse Small, rapid and intermitting, or slow and almost imperceptible

Skin and Face. Icy coldness of the crown, the nose hands, legs and feet, with cold, clammy sweat on the face cold, clammy sweat with general shivering, or heat and redness of the face, pale and sunken countenance with anxious expression, bluish or yellowish colour of the face

Breathing Oppressed and irregular, with deep, hollow cough, or spasmodic coughing with long, shrill breathing, or with dry cough and burning feeling in the chest

Mouth, Tongue etc Accumulation of frothy saliva in the mouth and on the lips mouth dry and clammy, lips, dry, chapped and blackish, or puffy and blue, tongue yellow or red and swollen, or dry, fissured and black.

Nervous System Sudden attacks of complete loss of strength spasms and convulsions, with contraction of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, attacks of cramp, with rigid extension of the body and entire loss of consciousness, grinding of the teeth and loss of voice protrusion of the eyes, pupils widely dilated, violent hiccough

Sensations Violent, cutting, spasmodic pains in the stomach and bowels, sudden attacks of violent pain, violent cramp in the calves and soles of the feet general chilliness, or chill with internal heat burning pain in the pupils, worrying, periodic pain in the face and head pains in the limbs worse in bed, relieved by rising and walking, and usually returning in the morning severe pressure at the pit of the stomach with extreme sensitiveness of the part, nausea and bitter taste in the mouth, and unnatural hunger

Secretions Vomiting and diarrhœa immediately after food, black vomit green, watery or blackish and very copious diarrhœa

50 **Zincum.** The range of this medicine lies in acute and chronic disorders of the brain and spinal cord, and especially in the second stage, where the predominating state is paralysis, it is also beneficial in spasms of the throat, gullet and stomach in inflammation of the margins of the eyelids and of the whites of the eyes and in sciatica

Skin Itching eruptions, fissures of the skin.

Sensations Confusion of the head difficulty in reflecting weakness of memory, boring and throbbing pain in the head, from the nape to the forehead and temples, inflammation of the whites of the eyes, with dulness of vision and appearance of fiery spots and circles before the eyes, tearing and buzzing

sounds in the ears, pain and stiffness in the neck and the muscles of the spine, weakness and paralysis of the legs, tearing and throbbing pain in the upper and lower limbs, pricking pain in the hip, especially on the left side, feeling of pulsation through the whole body, catarrh of the windpipe and bronchus, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue, disorders of the stomach and bowels, with formation of much flatulence spasm of the bladder.

Secretions Stools dry and difficult urine citron yellow, passing unconsciously, pollutions, leucorrhœa

PART III.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FOUNDER

AND

DISCOVERY OF THE SYSTEM

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

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The importance of the discovery and establishment by Hahnemann of the Homœopathic truth, and its acceptance by so large a number of the profession and the public, in spite of the erroneous judgment of his labours and the malevolent opposition he encountered, render it a sacred obligation to dissipate the misconceptions, which, in many cases, have arisen respecting him and his work These have proceeded in several instances from ignorance, and in many more have been intentionally spread, without regard to the fact, which is patent to those acquainted with the period at which he lived, that Hahnemann held the first place among the physicians of his time

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN was born on the 10th of April 1755, at Meissen, in Saxony The father's means were limited, but he laid the foundation of a good education, so that the boy, who was eager for learning, was, in his twelfth year admitted to the State Latin School in the town and the same tenacity and perseverance, the same ardour which Hahnemann exhibited throughout his whole life, he already showed as a lad, making him the favourite of all his teachers In his fifteenth year, at the boy's earnest desire, he was sent to the celebrated Prince's School at Meissen Here he received a classical education which gave him that clearness of method on which the foundation of his important philosophical and practical knowledge was laid and here he learned to employ his mother tongue with a finish and perfection which enabled him to acquire an excellent knowledge of foreign languages, and a brevity and power of expression of his own which has hardly been surpassed to the present day, and in this acquisition of foreign languages he obtained a through knowledge of the medical authors of the time

In the spring of 1775 he left this school with honourable distinction, and went to the University of Leipzig with very insufficient means for entering on so expensive a career, so that he maintained himself in a scanty manner while at the University by translating English works into German and by giving lessons. Few have imagined that the founder of homœopathy was a poor man from his youth; that so illustrious a man as Hahnemann, in spite of his great diligence, must often have suffered want almost to his sixtieth year, and that it was not till his old age that he first began to reap the harvest of his exhausting labours After two years study at Leipzig he went on foot to Vienna to enjoy the clinical teaching of the then famous Dr Quarin, who was private physician to the Emperor and of whom he afterwards always thought with gratitude "I am indebted to him" he said 'for all that a physician could have taught me". Owing to his being cheated of his fee by a bookseller to whom he furnished translations, he was, at the end of twelve months compelled to relinquish his studies at Vienna, and to take an engagement as private physician and librarian to the governor of Transylvania In this position he found the time requisite to perfect himself both theoretically and practically, and on the 10th of August 1779 to take the degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Erlangen, and his thesis on this occasion, on the causes and treatment of cramp, *Conjectus adfectuum spasmodicorum aetiologicus et therapeuticus*, shows that his thoroughly scientific education which his enemies have sought to disparage, is incontestable

After obtaining his degree, he was engaged in busy practice in various States of Germany for ten years and during this period he had adequate experience of the miserable condition of the practice of medicine, and he finally experienced such aversion to the prevailing methods that he almost entirely relinquished active practice occupying himself in the literary world in the provinces of chemistry and pharmacy, and succeeding in a brief time to a not unimportant reputation as an author Thus, his work on *Poisoning by Arsenic* was declared by universal criticism to be "an excellent and classical work', another work, *On the Distinction between Genuine and Adulterated Drugs*, was without hesitation proclaimed 'indispensable to the medical and pharmaceutical knowledge of the time'; his *Druggist's Lexicon* became esteemed as "classic", his *Guide to the Treatment of Suppurating Wounds and Ulcers* was praised by critics as 'thorough and well written", not less his *Instructions to Surgeons on Venereal Diseases* was noted as "the work of a man of intelligence and education" and as exhibiting "wealth of knowledge and maturity of judgment" In the province of chemistry he also displayed practical skill

and discovered a method for the detection of the adulterations of wine which became known as **Hahnemann's wine test**. and one of the best preparations of mercury to this day bears his name as **Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni** Turning over the pages of the scientific journals of that time one finds Hahnemann always mentioned by his contemporaries with not only the greatest respect but even the highest commendation, as, for example, "the meritorious, estimable Hahnemann", "this famous scientific chemist , "this physician matured in experience and judgment", "this skilled observer, and able and successful physician"; and this occured at a time when it was said that greater enmity existed among professional men than could be found at any previous or subsequent period But, by degrees, as he progressed with his reform, this hatred in advance so obstructed Hahnemann in his work, that he began openly to criticise the proceedings of his medical colleagues with inexorable severity Thus it was that his independance became very obnoxious to the private physician of the recently deceased Emperor Leopold the Second of Austria, when Hahnemann openly charged him with being the cause of his death from the employment of excessive blood-letting in pleurisy Hahnemann was called unjust and unprofessional but no physician of the present day would venture to make four copious bleedings within twenty-four hours from an old man like the Emperor Leopold, and everyone must now agree with Hahnemann Beside this, he protested against the practice at that time employed with the insane, whom the doctors and attendants treated as wild beasts He announced "that he would never punish a maniac with blows or any other painful corporal punishment, for invalids of this description required pity, and their disorders, instead of being benefited were always much aggravated by cruelty" This opinion, enunciated by Hahnemann nearly a century ago, has, it is well known, only met with universal medical acceptance for about thirty years In addition to this, he opposed the medical traditions of his contemporaries, and called on them "to free themselves from the shallowness the indecision and the fallacies of the ancient teachers of materia medica and to throw off the yoke of ignorance and superstition". Above all, he insisted, the physician should not prescribe several remedies mixed together, but should ascertain with exactitude which medicine should be ordered in each case and prescribe only that one at a time "The mind of man' said he "can only grasp one single object at once How then can it bring the art of healing to a certainty if against one disease alone a compound of various powers is intentionally employed, of which not one ingredient has its action by itself well understood, and much less if given in combination" 'Every compound prescription is therefore an ob-

stacle to the art of healing" The physician does not sufficiently distinguish between each individual case of disease, and hence seeks help in a combination of remedies, wherewith the little light he has becomes thick darkness Can this be the royal road to the temple of truth?" In addition to this Hahnemann particularly condemned the practice of bleeding, which at that time was in use in so many disorders, he protested against the use of purgatives, and challenged his contemporaries to obtain information of the action of medicines by testing them on healthy persons These attempts at reformation became by degrees more objectionable to the profession, and if Hahnemann was not met with open contradiction, the press, which had previously extolled him, became silent

He, however, proceeded undeterred on his path, and proclaimed these novel and important propositions

1 What is the pure action of each medicine in its different doses in health on the human subject?

2 What does the observation of this action teach in each case of simple and of complicated disease?

He thus required a physiological materia medica But the setting up of the law of similars as a basis for treatment, he had not yet arrived at, he demanded, instead of the purposeless methods in vogue, an investigation of the action of each medicine obtained on the healthy human subject, as well as its relation to each organ of the body both as regards the primary and secondary action, and he hoped by these provings to obtain the correction of many accepted errors which had existed respecting the mode of action of drugs Thus, for example, he investigated the action of Peruvian bark as a proof of his theory, for it was at that time believed that its curative influence in ague resulted from tonic action on the stomach Hahnemann, on the other hand, asserted that "Substances which excite a species of fever, as very strong coffee, arsenic, ignatia, etc destroy the types of ague" This assertion depended on practical experience, for with four drachms of Peruvian bark which he had taken he had produced symptoms resembling those of intermittent fever, but he expressly observes "without actual cold shivering" he did not say that he had produced an actual fever but "beating in the head, palpitation of the heart, redness of the cheeks, dulness of the senses, hard and rapid pulse, depression, etc." These observations of Hahnemann are always incorrectly quoted, and it has always been affirmed by his opponents who have never investigated the history of the discovery of homœopathy that Hahnemann said that Peruvian bark produces an artificial ague when administered in health But homœopathy stands on the principle of the employment against disease of a remedy which has produced similar symptoms in health. It is impossible to produce

an artificial ague in healthy persons in the strongest doses of Peruvian bark or of quinine, and it is erroneous to ascribe such teaching to homœopathy at any time. In fact, it needs no elaborate explanation, for many patients who have taken a full dose of quinine have had precisely the same symptoms appear as Hahnemann observed, and probably considerable buzzing in the ears For, although the temperature of the body had not at that time been taken by the thermometer, the appearance of cold shivers preceding heat was regarded as characteristic of ague, and Hahneman had not noted cold shivers as produced by Peruvian bark Besides this, Hahnemann was far removed from forming his doctrine on one experiment alone, but carried on his investigations with other remedies, and arrived at the conclusion that one medicine at a time should alone be administered in order to act directly on the diseased part and support the healing power of nature, while his contemporaries "sought to relieve congestion, expel acrid and bad humours, and unburden the organs of morbid, excessive, accumulated and inflamed blood, by alteratives, resolvents, tonics and astringents", which mode of treatment Hahnemann described as "taking in a dark wood, a path which ends in a precripice"

By degrees his labours took definite form for the employment of medicines, and in the year 1796 there appeared in *Hufeland's Journal* his thesis, which may be taken as the precursor or foundation of the homœopathy of to-day "to employ that remedy in a disease which is found from observation to produce the nearest possible resemblance to it when taken in health". This, however was not the doctrine of homœopathy for until the year 1808 he indicated the method of treatment with the action of drugs proved in health as that of "specific" remedies, specific against supposed entities of disease, but this gave way to the terms 'Homœopathy' and "Homœopathic" It even almost appears as if these terms were in the first place used by his opponents and then accepted by him with the same signification, as with a well known composer the term "music of the future" was similarly received

After Hahnemann had prepared his contemporaries by a significant publication adapted to the desired reform he stepped forth resolutely, and published in 1805 a work in two volumes *Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis, sive in sano corpore observatis*, and in *Hufeland's Journal* vol 22, his *Medicine of Experience* This last work is the actual forerunner of his *Organon of the Healing Art* In this he enunciated his theory of the action of medicines, that two irritants which have great resemblance to one another cannot exist together in the living body, but that the stronger destroys and expels the weaker and hence against the existing unnatural irritant

of disease, another disease-producing power, of similar action to that the disease exhibits, must be opposed And for this purpose, in order to know the action of medicines, it is necessary for physicians to have them thoroughly investigated by careful provings on a large number of persons in health, and that by this and no other mode could knowledge be obtained of their action Thus, by the inductive method, is the key discovered, which alone is valuable at the bedside, and which raises treatment with homœopathic specific remedies to an exact method, here lies the central point of Hahnemann's reform, while all farther opinions attached to it, although in harmony with the spirit of the times in which he lived, were but secondary or erroneous As, for instance, the view he assumed, that by taking a similarly acting medicine a similar medicinal disease, ὁμοιον παθος, an artificial disease is set up in the patient and that it first attacks the locality of the disease and is then easily removed by the organism This view completely resembled the neuropathological doctrines of the theoretical physicians at the beginning of the century, and if Hahnemann had formed any other theory he would probably have made a similar concession to the spirit of the times and, in fact he, later on, changed this opinion, when, as seen in the fifth edition of the *Organon*, he speaks (§ 29) of an increased energy of life-power by means of the simile. And the latter declaration is the only one permissible, and is, besides, particularly one of our opponents in reference to confirmed experiments with single remedies.

His doctrine of the "specific" action of drugs was not apprehended by his contemporaries, for they understood by it, as is understood at the present day by the profession, medicines which are in reputation for treating diseases known under assigned names, as, for example, rheumatism of the joints, gout, etc But with Hahnemann the term does not signify the general application of the name in old physic but a something special which is subordinate to the individuality of the case, and on this ground he repudiated the use of names assigned to diseases, for to him disease was simply life under altered conditions, a disturbance of the equilibrium between the various organs, an abnormal mode of action of the vital functions to which no formal designation can be applied, and, so much the more, because on such diagnosis the application of a homœopathic specific remedy has no influence This it is which has been so little understood both by his contemporaries and by the opponents of homœopathy since his time, for to-day, as it was then, the physician who is not a homœopathist finds in diagnosis rather than in cure the chief labour of his calling Hahnemann truly observed that of the names of diseases which were employed at the beginning of the century only a few are still in use; and it may also be noted that many of those which were ge-

nerally current twenty years ago, and were esteemed scientific, are to-day obsolete; similarly will the majority of the terms in the present nomenclature which refer to pathologico-anatomical products be disused in the future And Professor Virchow states in his *Efforts for Unity in Scientific Medicine* that twenty years ago the pathological system was but a makeshift and superfluous, and in the transactions of the Medical Society of Berlin in 1884, he observes that the well known term Croup has fallen into desuetude and that the continuance of the employment of the term Diphtheria is only a question of time, because a morbid process may have very various causes and by mistake only one of these may have suitable treatment He adds "The pathological system belongs to the past, the system of morbid conditions is the only one possible and Guérin's demand to aim at ætiological medicine (the doctrine of causes) is entirely justified For if disease is no other than life under changed conditions, then cure signifies no more than the restoration of the usual normal conditions of life or the restoring of the ordinary state by removal of the cause of derangement". So that the very idea for which Hahnemann so earnestly strove is revived, in oblivion of the fact that the doctrine of an artificial ætiological basis for the mode of treatment is already to be found in his works, that his first offence against recognized medicine was in this respect, and that for seventy years a foundation has existed as the standpoint for medical science as a biologico-medical method of treatment. For in all those cases, be they either medical or surgical, where a palliative is not necessary to mitigate some existing suffering, medicines can and do act only on the law discovered and maintained by Hahnemann, and this is wholly independent of the restorative power of nature unaided by medicine, and of the result of the physiological application of remedies, or other non-homœopathic methods

Hahnemann did not, however, merely limit himself to stimulating this reform of the theory of medicine, but he also undertook the practical task of proving a series of remedies, sixty-one in number, on himself and his friends The result of these provings is contained in his *Pure Materia Medica*, a work in six volumes which appeared during the years 1811 to 1821, at the same time that he was engaged as a private teacher in the University of Leipzig, and it is important to note the conditions under which the provings were made.

a The provings of medicines must only be made on such persons as are bodily and mentally healthy and who have the ability to express themselves clearly

b. The provings must take place on as many persons as possible of both sexes, and of all ages, and who have very different habits and customs

c. The state of health of each prover must first be thoroughly ascertained by a physician, and especially whether mind and body have the normal balance; and the prover must farther engage, during the continuance of the provings, to continue his or her ordinary mode of life

d The temperament and character must be accurately observed, because various medicines largely increase or depress the emotions

e After taking each course of medicine, the prover must remain a considerable time under the same regimen, until the action of the medicine be expended

f Only those medicaments which are prepared according to the instructions given by Hahnemann in his writings are to be employed

On reading the provings in the above named work it appears remarkable how technical medical terms are carefully avoided It is written in honest German Hahnemann was not satisfied to state that a remedy produced the symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, etc but he noted conscientiously every symptom which appeared after medicinal substances had been taken into the human organism No subjective symptoms complained of by a prover failed to appear in the list, and their appearance in order of time is carefully noted The number of single symptoms, especially when proved on a large number of persons, is therefore very important, and, to the beginner in studying the provings, extremely difficult, in fact, so much so as to appear almost impossible There are those who have formed only a superficial acquaintance with homœopathy to whom subjective symptoms ascribed to definite localities, especially if they relate to the mental emotions, always appear strange, but it should be remembered that Hahnemann pursued a practical design in this provings—that the physician practising according to his method should not fluctuate, as in the old school, with the ever varying views of diagnosis Some of the provings of to-day are of an additional character, we are endowed with registrations of the temperature, of the wave of the pulse, with urine analysis, etc, as is seen in the provings of American physicians, and it is desired to add the pathological condition of the bodies of poisoned animals, etc In this form it now appears acceptable to many non-homœopathic physicians, but the next generation may be similarly dissatisfied with it as several of the physicians of the present day are dissatisfied with the labours of Hahnemann, for very many biological questions cannot at the present time be thoroughly answered, because of the yet very imperfect foundation of the majority of the sciences auxiliary to medicine The thread is well in hand but the complete connection fails Pictures of homœopathic provings such as a non-homœopathist imagines are rational and authentic models, have

either no value, or, at the best but a very slight one, for the detailed primary action is wanting, and the secondary action with its pathological changes in various organs of the poisoned animals under investigation, and which are deemed so essential to the experimentalist, cannot be the single thread for the treatment of disease We teach, for instance, that the process of degeneration of the kidneys in chronic phosphorus and arsenic poisonings cannot be distinguished from one another, but phosphorus and arsenic are very different bodies, and it can occur to no intelligent physician to confound them clinically, and this is the case with regard to many other remedies

With respect to the Hahnemannian provings, Dr Schlegel, in his *Knowledge and Power of Modern Medicine* says, "Here we find the uninterrupted voice of nature carefully and honestly sought these are the disordered manifestations of life, in all their infinite varieties of action, at last recorded with precision and certainty . these complaints of the patient, speak they ever so loudly, are excluded from the nomenclature of the physician, and whatever sympathy he may feel, it is without practical result for he, the allopathic practitioner, knows not what purpose it would serve to listen to objective symptoms, he is prepared if he knows that he has a case of acute bronchial catarrh before him in the first stage, but it is immaterial to him whether the cough comes on in the open air or in a warm room, whether the aggravation occurs in the morning or evening, whether chilliness or subjective heat is present, or what any accompanying subjective symptoms may enact at any time in the processes of organic life the attacks of pain which may have appeared with such disagreeable certainty at three o' clock in the morning, and the violent burning sensations in the region at the back of the left hip, are to him simply neuralgia, just as any tearing pain in the right half of the jaw, increasing to desperation in the evening, and accompanied by heat of the head and dryness of the mouth and which is unrelieved by the extraction of painful teeth The typical character of pain is taken as indicating quinine, then a narcotic, or the method is varied by acting on the entire body with a Turkish bath, or through a powerful derivative, or various manipulations which stand in no kind of relationship to the nature of the disease itself but are only employed on the organism in general" Can such empiric treatment deserve the name of science? The provings of Hahnemann furnish the relation of certain medicinal substances to the various structures and functions of the body both in the range of their primary and secondary action, the form in which they are presented by Hahnemann may at first sight appear impracticable, but it is not actually so, for only on this basis is it possible to effect a positive cure of the various derangements to which we are

subject — to form, as Professor von Bakody observes, an exact system of biological medicine; and palliative cases do not enter into the question, and hence it occurs that many educated laymen who have studied and made use of homœopathy can often, in places where homœopathic professional aid is not obtainable, do better with homœopathic remedies in acute cases, after the allopathic practitioner has pronounced on the nature of the complaint, than can the allopathic doctor himself Nothing could show more forcibly than this how deep a hold Homœopathy has with the people Hahnemann's views of his contemporaries in respect to treatment still unfortunately hold good of the current practice of to-day He expresses this in the second edition of his *Pure Materia Medica*, "The ordinary medical world knows no better than to write compound prescriptions, they are very imperfectly acquainted with the individual action of the drugs when given by themselves, and far more so when given in combination, notwithstanding the supposed scientific arrangement of the several ingredients of a prescription And in this routine practice they are content to continue, without attempting to find out what is possible with single remedies'

The employment of one medicine at a time also brought about the emancipation of Hahnemann from being at the mercy of the druggists, and led to the discovery of the dose of homœopathy. At first in selecting the one drug on the law of likes, he employed rather large doses such as are common in the old system, but he learned by experience that these doses caused a primary aggravation of the disorder, so that he was compelled to gradually diminish them He says respecting it in his *Pure Materia Medica* "If a dose of a tenth of a grain of arsenic is in many cases dangerous, must not the quantity be diminished so that even, if necessary, only a thousandth of a grain is administered? . . If, now, arsenic like many other powerful drugs, can by subdivision be rendered no longer dangerous to man, one has only to find how small the dose must be to do no injury, while it is yet large enough to completely carry out its action as a curative remedy in suitable cases of disease" This subdivision of doses led him to a very ingenious method, that of triturating solids thoroughly in the proportion of one part to ninety-nine of sugar of milk, so that one grain of the trituration contains one hundredth of a grain of the original drug, and from this trituration one grain was taken and rubbed up with ninety-nine more of sugar of milk, forming the second trituration, and fluid remedies he mixed with spirits of wine in the same proportions Through the application of small doses in this manner he obtained the remarkable result that many medicaments, especially if they underwent farther dilution in a non-medicinal vehicle, as

sugar of milk or spirits of wine suffered no weakening of power of action when administered in disease on the law of similars, and these preparations he hence named Potencies. The cause of this development of power he believed must be sought in the powerful agitation of the bottles and their contents in the preparation of these potencies, and homœopathy has hence undergone many attacks, having been declared unreasonable, or that no medicine at all can be present in the higher potencies. The opponents of homœopathy reason from mathematical and chemical grounds; homœopathists appeal to their experience with these potencies at the bedside. To-day we know from physics, mathematics and physiology that attenuation of substance is not necessarily synonymous with loss of power. Dr Doppler, professor of Physics, says, "Before this supposed insignificance can be banished to the realm of chimeras, the unity which is thereby supposed to be destroyed must be demonstrated. With what right can the action of medicines in the body be limited by their weight, and not much more according to the extent of their effective surface? Under the physical surface of a body, in opposition to the mathematical, one understands the contents of all the molecules of that body, which are necessarily surrounded with other molecules, so that bodies which are in any manner divided must gain important increase of surface, because more molecules which were previously in the interior of the mass, in contact with the surrounding portions of the mass, are brought forth and form a part of the new surface. And it is similarly evident that several bodies of the same kind which previously formed a whole, at least so far as intimate contact of their particles, where every intervening substance is conceived to be absent, must suffer loss of presentation of their mutual surfaces, so that it is evident on due reflection that the collective whole of the surfaces is necessarily increased in greater proportion as the diameter of single parts is diminished. The material being thus rendered more efficacious, the particles must then be kept in this state of separation, and this can hardly be effected in any other manner than by mingling with a foreign body, such as sugar of milk, as a medium, and then triturating as at first; and this vehicle must be mixed in adequate quantity." It is also well known that already in the last century three celebrated mathematicians, d'Alembert, Maupertius and Euler discovered, through the differential calculus, the economic law of nature from which it is found that she at all times and everywhere works with the smallest quantities; and it is by similarly reckoning by means of infinitesimal quantities that the greatest problems in applied mathematics, astronomy, etc. are solved. The violent attacks which have been made on the doses of homœopathy, such as that the

whole world had not sufficient water to form the thirtieth potency, but that a watery globe of a diameter reaching from the earth to the dog-star would be requisite, are now unhesitatingly seen to be foolish, especially if it be considered that the system only requires an atom of medicine to be employed in order to cure, and that many drugs which are taken appear again in the urine It is further known that a measure of a milligram, the one-thousandth part of a gram, contains a number of molecules amounting to about sixteen trillions, and that the diameter of a single molecule between the spaces, which are estimated to be similar, amounts to the two and a half-millionth of a millimeter The teachings of light, of electricity and of the internal movements of fluids and gases depend on this fact and are taken as a chimera by no educated person We know further that the body of no living creature is a chemical retort, in which masses alone are acted on, but that molecular action is the basis of vital action. The capacity for movement increases if the molecules have a larger sphere for activity, the attenuation, the separation of molecules, thus acquires increased energy. This is seen daily in the similar action of steam, in the aggregate condition of freed atoms of water, of which eighty cubic inches suffice to draw a train of three hundred tons a distance of fifty miles in two hours Besides this, the action of a medicament dissolved in water and its molecules separated, can easily be demonstrated by experiment If, for example, one part of common salt be dissolved in nine parts of water, the salt molecules extend over a space ten times larger than before, giving them ten times the area for movement, and the question is merely whether the molecules are put into movement or not A vessel containing this solution of salt is now connected by a tube with another vessel containing water only, and the molecules of salt in the one vessel will then travel to the other until the two fluids contain a solution of equal quantities of salt This procedure is termed the Process of Diffusion and the same process is taking place continually in the body, for unless, for example, the blood is supplied similarly with oxygen, etc life cannot be maintained From the above experiment it follows that a liquid remedy dissolved in a suitable medium possesses unlimited power of extension, that the molecules of this material are proportionately distributed in solution, that this subdivision is not destruction, but the very opposite and that the molecules freely circulate between the particles by pendulum movement and by axial movement If a dense solution of salt be employed, the process of diffusion is obstructed, but if it be desired to increase the process, the weaker the solution the more effectual is the diffusion For, in a ten per cent solution of salt, one-tenth only of the space is occupied by the salt, and there are nine-

tenths of the space remaining for the movements of the salt In a one per cent solution there is one part mass and ninety-nine parts of space are left for movement, and the precise proportions given by chemists are eleven times as much movement in weak as in concentrated solutions What takes place with salt occurs also with all solutions, and especially with the molecules of drugs which are subjected to the process, and it cannot therefore be conceived that a diluted, really a "potentized" remedy should not develop extraordinary powers in the body if it is administered under the defined conditions of the law of similars Rightly therefore Professor Jæger, who has carried out a large number of experiments with medicinal solutions thus prepared, says 'If the official representatives of the old system would observe and study these simple and irrefutable matters of fact, they would make a great mark on the long standing difficulty between homœopathy and allopathy

When it is now considered what ignominy Hahnemann and his followers directly suffered from the potentizing of medicines, and how the master himself, owing to the enmity of the druggists (who in Germany form a strong guild, to the small dose, which produced so small a profit, was obliged to prepare and administer his own medicines, and was denounced and driven from place to place it is difficult to express an adequate feeling of indignation at the treatment he experienced. He was thus finally expelled from Leipzig by the fury of the druggists, and willingly accepted an invitation from the Duke of Cœthen, in the year 1821 to be his private physician Thus it was not till he was advanced in years that Hahnemann was freed from the struggle for his daily bread. and he was able by preference to devote himself to practice in a serene evening of life The character also of Hahnemann was strong, and he was a born leader of men. After he had laid a solid foundation for re-constructing medicine as a science by the publication of his *Organon of the Healing Art*, and his *Pure Materia Medica*, he issued his valuable *Chronic Diseases* In the year 1835 he married for the second time, and settled in Paris Here he became prosperous and was held in high veneration by a large circle of patients He died at Paris on the 2nd of July 1843, and twenty years later his medical followers erected a monument to him at Leipzig.

PREPARATION

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

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Certain errors in the pharmacopœia could not escape the notice of a man of reflection and of clear judgment such as Hahnemann so that before his discovery of homœopathy we find him occupied in endeavouring to remove them Thus, in his translation of the Edinburgh pharmacopœia, is a large amount of practical advice, which shows that his knowledge of prescriptions was not confined to his desk, as is the case with many but that he had a long practical acquaintance with chemistry and pharmacy *The Distinguishing Characteristics of Genuine and of Adulterated Drugs* in which he was engaged, was issued by himself and B van der Sande in the year 1787, and is a prominent instance His knowledge could not thus remain without its influence on the condition of existing medicine, and it led to the rise of a specially regulated pharmacy of different medical preparations of the official pharmacopœia, which it almost subverted The provings of drugs on the healthy were then taken in hand by himself and his school, according to certain rules which he carefully laid drown to ensure their uniformity and completeness, and these provings formed the foundation for practice at the bedside to the exclusion of all irregular information on the action of drugs, so that his instructions are the rule for guidance at all times Homœopathic pharmacy is therefore not dependent on the chemical or other modes prevalent at the time which are sometimes found to be injurious even in allopathic practice, for very useful remedies are often thereby rendered unserviceable and deprived of the characteristic action they have exhibited for ages

Hahnemann says "Substances belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms are best employed for medicinal purposes in their natural state" Several medicinal plants lose in drying a great part of their active properties, whereas those of others are first developed in drying Also the time at which medicinal

plants are to be collected and their further preparation are of great importance, and much depends on precisely carrying out the necessary directions As it may be of service to many readers to know the mode of preparation of homœopathic medicines the author supplies the following information

Essences are prepared from plants which are juicy The plants or their medicinal parts are placed under pressure and the extruded juice is mixed with spirits of wine These essences, which are also employed in allopathic practice, will last for several years if preserved in well corked bottles.

Mother Tinctures are prepared from dried plants in the proportion of one part to ten of spirits of wine They are denoted by the signs Φ or ⊖

Solutions are medicaments dissolved in water or spirits of wine in definite quantities Only in very rare cases can the Mother Tinctures or Essences be employed internally, but Solutions sometimes called Tinctures) are in much more frequent use, because their curative action is thereby developed without injurious effects accompanying

Powders or **Triturations** are an intimate mixture of the drug with sugar of milk in definite proportions, rubbed up in a mortar Certain minerals and chemical preparations can, in the lower potencies, only be employed in this form Of these, as Hahnemann lays down, only those above the 6× or 3 can be employed in the form of Solution or as Pilules and Globules

Fluid Potencies or **Dilutions** are prepared from essences, tinctures, solutions and the higher triturations in definite quantities, by the addition of spirits of wine. These are frequently called **Solutions** and sometimes **Tinctures.**

Pilules and **Globules** are small pellets of sugar of milk saturated with the medicine required

Tablets, introduced a few years since, are chiefly prepared from homœopathic triturations of the third and sixth decimal potencies They permit of the administration of a definite proportion of a medicinal substance in a dry state In triturations this is of the highest importance, because they are far more efficacious if taken dry than when dissolved in water Being prepared solely from accurately prepared triturations, (without any extraneous admixture whatsoever), they are converted, by the pressure of a specially constructed apparatus, into tablets having a diameter of 9 millimetres and a thickness of 3 millimetres. The compression is so delicately calculated that, even if kept loose, their edges remain unbroken, although they are sensitive to the pressure of the tongue and to the moisture of the mouth The weight of each is 25 centigrammes, that is, 4 grains. It is therefore self-

evident that the tablet form is the most convenient for the treatment of children and for the use of travellers Smaller tablets, of 2 grains each, can also be supplied when required

To ensure uniformity in the preparation of homœopathic medicines the author has issued a **Polyglot Homœopathic Pharmacopœia** in German, English French, Spanish and Italian, and this work has reached a second edition. It contains all the instructions requisite for the preparation of drugs, from the raw material up to the high potencies, as well as for the purity of the auxiliary materials employed, as spirits of wine and sugar of milk, and for the careful cleansing of all the utensils requisite In order, for instance, to make the accurate preparations requisite for powders, the crude drug must be triturated for several hours with sugar of milk until an extremely fine subdivision is obtained, and particularly in the case of precipitated metals, which must then be placed under the microscope, although on arriving at the higher triturations the miscroscope itself is imperfect in its power The fluids and triturations or powders follow two scales of potentization the centesimal, one in a hundred, and the decimal, one in ten, the first centesimal being equivalent to the second decimal and so on The centesimal potencies are unattended by any other indicative sign than the number, but the decimal are denoted by ×, as 3 ×, etc, or ocasionally by the letters of the alphabet, and sometimes by the letter D The decimal potencies offer the advantage that the leap from one step to another is not so great and they also give this advantage of exactitude in work to the pharmacist, that he can as intimately mix a larger quantity of the crude drug or of a tincture or a potency with the neutral vehicle as a small. This is especially important with the lower potencies, for the homœopathic physician when prescribing a tenth of a milligram of a medicament, writes a gram of the fourth decimal trituration, and if he prescribes a lower dose, as for instance, the third decimal, of which one gram contains a milligram of the drug, he is much more safe than the allopathic physician, who sometimes employs powerful poisons in milligram doses. Now it is difficult to weigh out so small a quantity as a milligram, but a gram of the third trituration, which contains the same quantity of the drug, effects the same purpose, with the advantage that the drug is reduced to the minute particles best adapted to its administration in disease

Hence it is evident that only those druggists can be employed in the preparation of homœopathic medicines who are conscientiously exact in their work, and happily the number of these is steadily increasing from year to year If the possessor of an allopathic pharmacy is animated by the best intentions, yet he is often compelled to rely on his assistants, who

are bound by no allegiance of any kind to the homœopathic pharmacopœia, and the way in which many of them think and speak of homœopathy is well known. Besides which, unless the druggist is an honourable man, one drug or potency may be substituted for another which may chance to be nearest at hand, or pure spirit alone may be given An instance of this occurred in the case of a druggist in Silesia, where a lady living in the country had sent her servant to the town to purchase a homœopathic medicine, the name of which she had written on a piece of paper. The servant had also to procure some No 5 Estremadura wool, and that she should make no mistake this name was written on the other side of the paper The servant did not procure the wool, but a bottle, similar to those employed in homœopathy, was given her containing a clear fluid and with a label affixed on which was written **Estremadura 5**, the name of a Spanish province to which the name of no homœopathic remedy bears the faintest resemblance The proprietor of the pharmacy, when charged with the fraud, returned the money to the lady with a thousand apologies The affair-was mentioned in the journals, and a homœopathic physician in the district, who had had till then full confidence in an allopathic chemist determined to put him to the test, and made the same experiment by sending a person with a piece of paper on which was written Estremadura 5, with the result that a bottle of fluid was similarly sent with the label Estremadura 5 appended The proprietor of this pharmacy, when the fraud was pointed out to him, was so angry that he immediately dismissed the assistant who had perpetrated the fraud

A physician relates in No 11 of the *Populare Zeitschrift fur Homœopathie* for 1885, the following interesting information, which should carry conviction to even those druggists who are opposed to homœopathy, of the importance of faithfully putting up homœopathic prescriptions and dispensing the drugs required. "A year ago, I had under my care a musician of European celebrity, for piano-cramp, resembling writer's cramp, the hands having lost power after long playing, and then, tonic cramp of the fingers setting in, playing was rendered impossible The remedy prescribed was Causticum 6 in five drop doses twice daily, it acted promptly, and my patient is to-day free from the complaint. This he shortly after gratefully acknowledged on my meeting him at a social gathering, and we were immediately involved in a conversation on homœopathy I explained to him the method of the preparation of the small dose and then of the remedy which had cured him To my no small astonishment he announced that he had previously been a druggist, and was acquainted with the remedy, for this preparation of Hahnemann's is well known to chemists, and added that after he and his friends had witnessed so remark-

able a cure under homœopathy he felt he must confess that he had often brought the system under reproach, for when in an allopathic pharmacy he had frequently substituted spirits of wine alone, in place of the homœopathic medicines required by purchasers and that he considered the chief thing was the correct preparation of the medicines and if this is exactly followed in allopathic pharmacies, and whether the druggist has the inclination to do so, for if he is not a homœopathist it would be better to choose another pharmacy '

In addition to dispensing, it is most important, on account of the preparation of homœopathic medicines, that they are procured from the best sources, so that there may be a certainty of Hahnemann's instructions being precisely followed in a careful selection of crude drugs, and especially with regard to medicinal plants And for this purpose it is advisable to obtain them only where mother tinctures of uniformly good quality and potencies are always prepared year after year in a large quantity and that be the amount of good mother tincture or essence ever so small which is obtainable from any one or more plants it should not be considered a reason for keeping a small quantity but that a still larger amount should always be kept ready for use Equally important is the quality of the medicinal plants selected for there is a material difference between the essences as to whether obtained from plants grown on a moist or a dry soil The collection at definite times of the day and of the year has also a most important influence on the quality of the preparation, as may be seen in the marked difference between the two essences of Daphne mezereum, that of two or three years old being whitish brown when prepared from plants of from six to eight years of age, and that of the second and third time of flowering being more nut brown There is also a good deal of difference between the essences of Rhus toxicodendron and Bryonia accordingly as they are prepared from the fresh or the dried plant; nor is it a matter of indifference whether Nicotiana tabacum and several other drugs are prepared from the fresh or the dried plant For this purpose the Homœopathic Central Pharmacy has a careful preparation of all foreign plants in their mother tinctures made on the spot where they are produced in which a preparation from the fresh plant is necessary Full directions for the preparation of all medicines have been given by Hahnemann and his disciples, and not in vain has the master said to his followers "Follow my instructions, but follow them implicitly"

This admonition in reference to the preparation of medicine had however fallen somewhat into desuetude by some of his adherents until about twenty years ago, for the axe had been laid at the root of the tree under the influence of the so-called

quest for improvement of which allopathic pharmacy boasts in its perpetual vicissitudes, certain arbitrary changes having been introduced under the impression of obtaining "stronger" or "purer" medicinal preparations or those of "more elegant appearance" But what is meant by "stronger"? If, as Hahnemann taught, the drug possesses more medicinal properties in its raw state, it should be sought to preserve them, for a deviation from his original instructions produces tinctures having different action from those he prepared; and if the physician aims at a stronger medical effect he can obtain it to any extent by varying the potency. With regard to "elegance", if an essence of Aconitum napellus which is obtained by pressing out the juice, has also the lees washed with spirits of wine and pressed out and mixed with it, it may appear "more elegant" as well as of richer and greener colour than that of Hahnemann, but it is not the same thing, for it must ever be remembered that it is not permissible in homœopathy to decide on the remedial capability of a drug from its colour, or odour, or capacity for poisonous action but that the purity of the preparation depends on its accordance with the instructions of Hahnemann And if in the view of a druggist it appears "impure", it not only is not so in homœopathic pharmacy but the very "impurities", as a part of the whole drug, form a part and often a special one of its provings The chief object for homœopathic pharmacy is not purity in the sense of the removal of all extractive matters or of any other substances which were present in the original instructions, but ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS

This so-called quest for improvement has also had an impetus from the mode of preparation of the many new remedies which have been added to the homœopathic materia medica, but which, when applied to remedies well proved under the mode of preparation orginally laid down, renders them, to the homœopathic practitioner, uncertain in their action for example in the provings of Arnica montana, freshly dried roots are employed for the spirituous tincture, but recently the custom has arisen of using the plant for essence when quite fresh, with other remedies the plant is employed when the seed has ripened, instead of when flowering begins, with yet others the fresh root is used instead of the plant and all this is chiefly because this or that chemist asserts that these parts may be "more poisonous" or "more medicinal" This caprice has been put an end to by the editor's **Polyglot Homœopathic Pharmacopœia,** which is based on the principles laid down by Hahnemann both in respect to the preparation of essences and tinctures and also of potencies, in all of which the most capricious deviation had taken place The first edition of this pharmacopœia was issued at Leipzig in 1872 in three languages, viz. German, English and French, and the second edition in

five languages, the other two being Italian and Spanish, besides which, it has been translated into Portuguese and Russian, and a fifth German edition has just been published. The **Central Homœopathic Association of Physicians in Germany** therefore, after the favourable report of a committee of forty-eight of their members on the value of the work and the care in editing, took occasion to recommend it in the following terms —

"The undersigned members of the council of the Central Homœopathic Association of Germany hereby inform Dr Willmar Schwabe that this Association, after careful examination by a committee of forty-eight homœopathic physicians, of the *Polyglot Pharmacopœia* published at Leipzig in 1872, announce

1 That a standard homœopathic pharmacopœia in complete accord with the provings, for the authentic statement of the rules on which the various preparations and potencies of drugs should be prepared, has hitherto been wanting.

2 That the druggists have hitherto shown no tendency to adopt a correct uniform mode of preparation of homœopathic medicines

3 That the previous homœopathic pharmacopœias have not been more useful to the present need of homœopathic physicians and druggists with respect to the large number of new remedies which have been introduced

And the Association hereby announces

That they find the Polyglot Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of Dr W Schwabe is in harmony with the rules laid down by Hahnemann and the other provers of homœopathic medicines, and that a scrupulous adherence to those rules can alone preserve uniformity of action according to the provings, and they recommend this pharmacopœia as a standard authority for the preparation of homœopathic medicines".

Signed by

Dr Fischer, Weingarten, Wurtemberg (President)
Dr Clotar Müller, Leipzig
Dr A Gerstel, Vienna.

(Council of the Central Homœopathic Association of Germany)

The **Central Homœopathic Associations of Physicians in Hungary and Denmark** have adopted similar conclusions

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